February 2, 1774. NUMB. 2354.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

S H A D, *in Half Barrels,*
TO BE SOLD, BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
ON STAMPER's WHARFF.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INDENTURES of a DUTCH SERVANT WOMAN, who has three Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *February* 2, 1774. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt Day of April next,

THE noted TAVERN, at the Sign of the Ship, on Lancaſter Road, for Situation and Conveniencies, both of Houſe-room and Stabling, is equal to any on that Road; and, being accommodated with a large Farm, on which there is a ſufficient Proportion of excellent Paſture, and well watered Meadow Ground, renders it peculiarly advantageous for a Public Houſe. For further Particulars, pleaſe to apply to Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 800 acres, or thereabouts; ſurveyed in 1736, and patented in 1763, to the preſent owner, therefore a good title; the ſaid land is extremely well watered and timbered throughout, a very large quantity of rich bottom for meadow or hemp, a good mill-ſeat; it will divide well in three farms, and each have a ſufficiency of water, bottom and upland, &c. Conedogwainett Creek running one mile and 21 perches nearly through the middle of it; ſaid tract of land is ſituated about ſix miles from Shippenſburg, in Letterkeney townſhip, and nearly in the middle of Cumberland county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part, may apply to HENRY JONES, in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of South-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *February* 2. ¶

O F F I C E
For the SALE *of* REAL ESTATES,
(The FIRST *ever undertaken* in this province.)

THE encouragement already given to this undertaking ſufficiently teſtifies what ſentiments the public entertain of its utility; nothing therefore ſhall be wanting on our parts, to render it as extenſive and convenient as the nature of it will admit.

We return our unfeigned thanks to thoſe gentlemen, who have obligingly aſſiſted us with their advice in the formation of our plan, and will gratefully receive and endeavour to improve any hints that may be offered, for rendering it more compleat.

As it would take up too much of a news-paper to inſert *very full* deſcriptions of all the places offered for ſale, we requeſt thoſe who are deſirous of further information to apply to the office, where the terms, and all other particulars, will be made known, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,
The following PLANTATIONS, TRACTS, *and* LOTS *of* LAND, viz.

A *plantation* in *Apoquinimink Hundred, New-Caſtle county*, containing 300 acres,---very advantageouſly ſituated for trade, being within two or three miles of a mill, two towns, ſeveral ſtores, landings, and different places of worſhip,---*is well improved.*

A *lot* in the town of *Soleberry*, at the head of *Duck-Creek*, in *Kent county*, on which is a dwelling-houſe, and a well accuſtomed ſtore.

Several *lots* in the town called the *Croſs Roads*, alſo in *Kent county*,---a great thoroughfare between Delaware river and Maryland,---an excellent ſituation for trade.

The above places will be ſold on reaſonable terms, but a ſmall part of the purchaſe money being required, with ſecurity for the remainder.

A *plantation* in *Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county*, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat,---about one mile beyond *Neſhaminey ferry*,----it contains 162 acres, whereof 30 or 40 may be made meadow,---*the money not wanted.*

A *lot* on the eaſt ſide of *Bouman*'s Lane, in *Germantown*, near the main ſtreet, containing about one acre,---a two ſtory ſtone houſe thereon,---a well of excellent water, good garden, and orchard of the beſt apples,---fit for a ſummer retreat,---*very eaſy terms to the purchaſers.*

A *tract* of 300 acres and 98 perches, with allowance, on the river *Juniata*, in the townſhip of *Rye*, Cumberland county.

A *plantation* in *Oxford townſhip*, ſeven miles from the city, containing 65 acres.

A *plantation* in *Abington townſhip*, ten miles from the city, containing 125 acres.

A *plantation* at *Point-no-point*, containing upwards of 80 acres, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, and has many valuable improvements.

Several lots of choice meadow at *Moyamenſing*, near the city.

A *lot*, 14 feet front, on the ſouth ſide of *Shippen-ſtreet*, 40 feet deep,---a little to the weſtward of *Third-ſtreet*.

A *lot*, 49½ feet, on the north ſide of *Mulberry-ſtreet*, and 112 feet on the weſt ſide of *Seventh-ſtreet*.

Five lots, each 18 feet front, on the eaſt ſide of *Front-ſtreet*, oppoſite *Shippen-ſtreet*, in the *Diſtrict of Southwark*, and extending 121 feet to *Penn-ſtreet*; bounded on the north by Joſhua Fiſher's garden, and on the ſouth by ground purchaſed for a public market.

A *plantation* in *Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county*, containing 200 acres,---60 whereof are cleared, 7 of which are meadow, and 40 acres more may be made,---lies very convenient to ſeveral merchant mills.

A *plantation* in *Kent county*, on Delaware, containing about 160 acres,---40 whereof are good marſh,---adjoining *Miſpilion creek*, which is navigable to the place.---Sixteen acres of the above (of which 6 are marſh) with a dwelling houſe, ſtore and wharff, well ſituated for a ſtore, or carrying on the ſhalloping buſineſs, may be ſold ſeparate.

The following HOUSES, viz.

Three on the weſt ſide of *Front-ſtreet*,---one of them between *Spruce* and *Union-ſtreets*,---one between *Mulberry* and *Saſſafras-ſtreets*, and the other between *Saſſafras* and *Vine-ſtreets*.

Three on the bank, in *Front* and *Water-ſtreets*,---two of them between *Saſſafras* and *Vine-ſtreets*, and the third between *High* and *Cheſtnut-ſtreets*.

Two on the ſouth ſide of *High-ſtreet*, one of them between *Front* and *Second-ſtreets*, the other between *Second* and *Third-ſtreets*.

A *frame houſe*, on the north ſide of *Story-ſtreet*,---the lot 21 feet front by 82 feet deep,---pays 6l. 6s. per ann. groundrent.

Two frame houſes, at the northweſt corner of *Front* and *Catherine-ſtreets*, in *Southwark*; the lot 31 by 91 feet.

Two brick houſes, on the eaſt ſide of *Eighth-ſtreet*, between *High* and *Mulberry-ſtreets*.

To be LETT *on* GROUNDRENT,

Several lots on each ſide of *Shippen-ſtreet*, between *Front* and *Second-ſtreet*.

A *lot* 40 feet on the north ſide of *South-ſtreet*, and 53 feet 2 inches on the eaſt ſide of *Front-ſtreet*.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of *Front-ſtreet*, extending to *Penn-ſtreet*,---between *South-ſtreet*, and the eaſt end of *Lombard-ſtreet*.

Several ditto on the late Alms-houſe ſquare, extending from *Pine* to *Union-ſtreets*.

Two lots on the ſouth ſide of *Union-ſtreet*, between *Second* and *Third-ſtreets*.

Several ditto on the eaſt ſide of *Fourth-ſtreet*, between *Story-ſtreet* and *Vine-ſtreet*,---on both ſides of *Story-ſtreet*, between *Third* and *Fourth-ſtreets*,---on the north ſide of *Branch-ſtreet*, between *Saſſafras* and *Story-ſtreets*,---on the weſt ſide of *Sixth-ſtreet*, between the weſt end of *Cherry-alley* and *Saſſafras-ſtreet*,---on both ſides of *Third-ſtreet, St. John's-ſtreet* and *Second-ſtreet*, juſt above the Barracks.

A *lot*, 44 feet 9 inches front, on the north ſide of *Cheſtnut-ſtreet*, about 72 feet deep,---between *Third* and *Fourth-ſtreets*, on which are two good frame buildings.

Twenty-five lots on *Second-ſtreet* and the adjacent *new ſtreets*, beyond the new Bridge in the Northern Liberties, very convenient for tanyards, ſkinners, &c.

Several *locations* of valuable diſcoveries of land in the weſtern parts of the province are to be diſpoſed of.

Five contiguous *lots*, each 20 feet front, on the eaſt ſide of *Third-ſtreet*, between St. Paul's Church and *Spruce-ſtreet*, and extending 183 feet in depth to *Laurel-ſtreet*.

A *lot*, 36 feet on *Fifth-ſtreet*, near *Spruce-ſtreet*, 50 feet deep, to be rented for 14 years.

GROUNDRENTS to be *purchaſed* and *ſold*.

MONEY to be lent on intereſt, on good *real* ſecurity, in the City or County of Philadelphia.

New-York, December 14, 1773.

P R O P O S A L S
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the
REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A. M.
Late Chaplain to the Counteſs of Huntingdon.

IN which every circumſtance worthy of notice, both in his public and private character, is recorded. Faithfully ſelected from his original papers, journals and letters. Illuſtrated by a variety of intereſting and entertaining anecdotes, from the beſt authorities.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A particular account of his death and funeral; and extracts from the ſermons which were preached on that occaſion.

Compiled by the Reverend JOHN GILLIES, D. D.

C O N D I T I O N S.

I. It ſhall be printed in large twelves, on good paper, and with new and neat types.

II. It will conſiſt of about 300 pages, and the price to ſubſcribers will be no more than *Six Shillings*, neatly bound and lettered, although the London edition is near double that price.

III. It ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as 300 have ſubſcribed; and the names of the ſubſcribers ſhall be printed at the beginning.

IV. The book, as ſoon as finiſhed, will be delivered to the ſubſcribers, upon paying *Six Shillings*.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for 12 books, to have a 13th gratis.

†‖‡‖† The univerſal eſteem and applauſe which Mr. Whitefield received from people of all ranks and denominations on the extenſive continent of Britiſh America, which he viſited ſeven different times, encourage the ſubſcribers to hope, that this book (compiled by a learned Divine) which gives a particular account of the life, travels, &c. of ſo worthy and eminent a miniſter of the goſpel, will meet with that encouragement which it ſo juſtly deſerves.

HODGE and SHOBER.

Subſcriptions are received by *Hodge* and *Shober*, the publiſhers, at the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Maiden-Lane, near the Fly-Market, in New-York; by *John Dunlap*, and *James Humphreys*, junior, printers, in Philadelphia, and by all the printers and bookſellers on the continent.

⁂ Since the firſt publication of the above propoſals, the work has met with ſo much encouragement in New-York, that it is already put to the preſs, and will be ſtruck off as faſt as poſſible; it is therefore requeſted, that thoſe who intend to ſubſcribe will do it immediately, in order that their names may be tranſmitted to the publiſhers.

Briſtol Borough, January 20, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Prieſtley*, late of the Borough of Briſtol, in the County of Bucks, deceaſed, by Bond, Bill, or Book-debt, are deſired once more to make ſpeedy Payment, or they may depend upon being proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all Perſons having any Accompts againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted, by

MARTHA PRIESTLEY, Adminiſtratrix,
JOHN DOWDNEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The noted Tavern, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, in the ſaid Borough, is now kept by the ſaid *Martha Prieſtley*, who hopes that the Friends and Cuſtomers of her late Huſband will call, as uſual, where they may depend upon being uſed with Civility, and good Entertainment, by their Friend,

¶ MARTHA PRIESTLEY.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Caln, Cheſter county, about the firſt of Auguſt laſt, TWELVE SHEEP, with a crop in the near ear, and a half crop in the far ear. Whoever takes up the ſaid SHEEP, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, and if ſtolen FORTY SHILLINGS for the thief and ſheep, paid by

January 25. 1774. § JAMES KELLEY.

CAME to the Subſcriber's, in the Falls Townſhip, about a Month ago, a red HEIFER, with a white Face, appearing to be about two Years old. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away.

Firſt-Month 1, 1774. ¶ WILLIAM WELCH.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

To the JUDGE *of the* HIGH COURT *of* ADMIRALTY, *at* PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,

I SHOULD not have choſen to addreſs you through the channel of a News-paper, if the ſubject was no ways intereſting to the Public. There is nothing I ſo much deſpiſe, as the felonious robber of private virtue and character, who ſhelters himſelf behind the Printer, and thence ſecurely ſtabs in the dark. Nor am I pleaſed, when I behold the attention of the Community taken up in deciding private differences, or the paltry diſputes of individuals. *Theſe* are generally conducted with ſo much heat and indiſcretion, that each party ſeems anxious only to wound the reputation of his antagoniſt, and never thinks of defending his own. But on the preſent occaſion I mean to addreſs you, " under the ſtile and title of Judge Commiſſary, Deputy and Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Philadelphia." In which capacity, you have a certain relation to the Public, and are veſted with certain powers, which every individual hath an undoubted right to diſcuſs and examine. Suffer me therefore to *appeal* to you for a few minutes: Not indeed as a Judge (for I care not how little you are *appealed* to in that way) but as a man, poſſeſſed of virtue and honour.

The moſt ſuperficial knowledge of the Engliſh law is ſufficient to ſhew the vigilance, with which the Courts of Weſtminſter-Hall have always guarded againſt the encroachments of the Courts of Admiralty. From the reign of Richard the ſecond, down to that of James the firſt, we find a continued ſtruggle between them. Nor is it eaſy to ſay which ought moſt to be admired,---the firmneſs and reſolution of the one, or the enterprize and obſtinacy of the other. But in the reign of James the firſt, their uſurpation on the Courts of Common Law met with ſuch a vigorous repulſe, that ſince that time they ſeem to have given up all thoughts of extending their juriſdiction in England. Nor have they been oppoſed only by the Courts of Common Law. It is now above two centuries ſince the Parliament paſſed an Act to leſſen their power. The ſtatute of Henry the eighth enacted, that treaſon, piracy, robbery, murder, felony, &c. committed on the high ſea, ſhould be tried according to the courſe of the Common Law. And the practice is now to join one of the Judges of Weſtminſter-Hall in commiſſion with the Judge of the Admiralty, to try thoſe offences by a jury. Before the paſſing of this Act, a ſingle Judge was veſted with a power of life and death: A power abſolutely unknown in any other branch of the Engliſh conſtitution. Even in the army, a Court-martial muſt be called, before a dilinquent can be ſentenced to death. By the 5th Eliz. chap. 5, ſect. 50, ſeveral offences mentioned in that Act, if done on the main ſea, and out of the body of any county, ſhall be heard and tried according to the ſtatute of 28 H. 8. chap. 15, that is, according to the courſe of Common Law by a jury. And by the 1ſt Ann, ſeſſ. 2, chap. 9, ſect. 4, Captains and mariners belonging to ſhips, and deſtroying the ſame at ſea, ſhall be tried according to the ſtatute of 28 H. 8. that is, according to the courſe of the Common Law. From theſe ſeveral Acts of Parliament, which have thus abridged the power of the Courts of Admiralty in criminal caſes; and from the great variety of determinations at Common Law with reſpect to civil actions, it will appear evident, that the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty in England is narrowed almoſt to a point. Even diſputes concerning captures in time of war, which ſeem particularly to fall under the cognizance of the Admiralty, are now, in trials on policies of inſurance, frequently carried into the Courts of Weſtminſter-Hall. Hence caſes of [illegible] kind are often found in the books of reports, eſpecially in [illegible], more modern ones.

If then the Judges and the Parliament of England, for ages paſt, have been endeavouring to limit, and have actually almoſt aboliſhed the odious juriſdiction of that civil-law Court, and have introduced in its ſtead the noble trial by jury: What ſhall we think of the extenſive powers, with which the Court of Admiralty in England have thought proper to veſt you their Deputy in Philadelphia?

For the ſatisfaction of my countrymen, I will here point out the limits of the Admiralty juriſdiction, as exerciſed at this day in England, and compare them with the limits of the ſame juriſdiction, as delineated in your Commiſſion. The compariſon will ſhew, that the powers in your Commiſſion vaſtly exceed thoſe of the Grand Court of Admiralty in England.

By the law of England, the Admiralty hath no manner of cognizance of any contract, or of any other thing done within the body of any county, either by land or water, nor of any wreck of the ſea, for *that* muſt be caſt upon the land before it becomes wreck:* Conſequently it hath no juriſdiction to hear cauſes that ariſe on bills of exchange, bills of loading, bottomry bonds, charter parties,† policies of inſurance,‡ or freights of ſhips.‖ But in your Commiſſion you have expreſs power and authority given, " to take cognizance of, and proceed in all cauſes civil and maritime, and in complaints, contracts, offences, or ſuſpected offences, crimes, pleas, debts, exchanges, policies of inſurance, accounts, charter parties, agreements, bills of loading of ſhips, and all matters and contracts, which, in any manner whatſoever, relate to freight due for ſhips hired and lett out, tranſport money, or maritime uſury, otherwiſe bottomry; or which do any wiſe concern ſuits, treſpaſſes, injuries, extortions, demands, and affairs, civil and maritime, whatſoever, between Merchants, or between Owners and Proprietors of ſhips, or other veſſels, and Merchants or other Perſons whomſoever, with ſuch Owners and Proprietors of ſhips; and all other veſſels whatſoever employed or uſed, or between any other perſons howſoever had, made, began, or contracted for any matter, cauſe or thing, buſineſs or injury whatſoever done, or to be done, as well in, upon, or by the ſea, or public ſtreams, or freſh water, ports, rivers, creeks, and places overflowed whatſoever, within the ebbing and flowing of the ſea, or high-water mark, as upon any of the ſhores, or banks adjoining to them, or either of them; and alſo, to enquire of all goods wrecked." By the laws of England, if death or mahem happen within the Thames, or in any other river, port or water, which are within any county, the Admiral or his Deputy hath no juriſdiction at all; and in ſuch caſes, the Coroner ſhall exerciſe his office.§ But in *your* Commiſſion, expreſs power is given " to ſearch and enquire of and concerning all goods of traitors, pirates, manſlayers, felons, fugitives, and felons of themſelves; and concerning the bodies of perſons drowned, killed, or by any other means coming to their death in the ſea, *or in any*

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* 15 *Richard* 2. *ch.* 3. 4 *Inſt.* 137. 3 *B. Com.* 106.

† 4 *Inſt.* 141.

‡ 4 *Inſt.* 142.

‖ 4 *Inſt.* 139.

§ 4 *Inſt.* 137, 140.

“ *ports, rivers, public ſtreams, or creeks, and places overflowed*; “ and alſo concerning mahem happening *in the aforeſaid places.*” By the law of England, the juriſdiction of the Admiralty is wholly confined to the main ſea, being no part of the body of any county.* But in *your* Commiſſion, expreſs power is given “ to “ take cognizance *of all offences, or ſuſpected offences, and crimes,* “ done, or to be done, as well in, upon, or by the ſea, or public “ ſtreams, or freſh water ports, rivers, creeks, and places over- “ flowed whatſoever, withing the ebbing and flowing of the ſea, “ or high-water mark, *as upon any of the ſhores, or banks adjoining* “ *to them, or either of them.*” So that you have, by this clauſe, authority to take cognizance of crimes, aſſault and battery, or any other treſpaſs, if it be committed *on the ſhores or banks of any freſh water port, river or creek.* The word *Bank,* you will pleaſe to take notice, is of ſo vague a meaning, that it may, for aught I ſee to the contrary, be conſtrued to include all the city of Philadelphia. By the law of England, the Admiralty hath no juriſdiction over Fiſhermen and Ship-wrights as ſuch.----But in *your* Commiſſion, expreſs juriſdiction is given over “ all Fiſhermen and Ship-wrights,” who are certainly a very numerous body of men. Their contracts, their dealings, their offences, are all ſubjected to your cognizance and examination. The ſtatute of Henry the 8th being made before the ſettlement of theſe provinces, ought to be conſtrued to extend to them; and the offender againſt it ſhould receive his trial in the Colonies, by virtue of a Commiſſion from the King, as in England. But *your* Commiſſion, as far forth as it operates, is a virtual repeal of this law. Under the deſcription of “ offences, ſuſpected offences and crimes,” it gives you power to try all the offences mentioned in the ſtatute of Henry the 8th (if committed on the ſea, and within the limits of your juriſdiction) according to the laws of the Admiralty. Behold here, Sir, a *ſuſpending* power aſſumed *by* the *Crown.* An Act of Parliament which ordains, that the King *ſhall* iſſue a Commiſſion to try offences on the high ſeas, is *controuled* and confined in its operations *by* his Majeſty's *Board of Admiralty.*---In truth, and reality, the act is *repealed* by the *King himſelf.* This, ſurely, is a moſt alarming innovation in the government of America, and is ſufficient to rouſe the moſt inconſiderate amongſt us.

Thus it appears, that your Commiſſion gives you the moſt extenſive and dangerous power. It gives you authority to ſupercede the rules of juſtice, and to diſpenſe with the eſtabliſhed laws of the land. In the reign of King James, the Court of Admiralty complained that their juriſdiction was invaded by the Courts of Common Law; and what was worſe, they obtained no redreſs; for they were not entitled to any. You have it now in your power to make repriſals on them.---If you do not, it is certainly not the fault of thoſe who have employed you.

It will be to no purpoſe to tell us, that your Commiſſion purſues the common form of all other Commiſſions to Judges, who are appointed by the Court of Admiralty. Allowing this to be true (which, by the way, does not appear) the danger to the liberties of theſe countries is not the leſs on that account. In England, where the Courts of Weſtminſter-Hall can ſend writs of prohibition to the Civil Law Courts, it is not very material what are the words of the Commiſſion to the Court of Admiralty. But in America, the caſe is widely different.

It may be juſtly doubted, whether our Superior Courts of Common Law have a power to ſtop the proceedings of a Court of Admiralty. I do not indeed pretend to ſay exactly, what may be the Provincial Laws of the other colonies on this head. But in *this* province at leaſt, I think the Supreme Court has no ſuch power. Suppoſe then, your Succeſſor in office ſhould think proper to try a cauſe on a policy of inſurance, which is expreſly one of the objects of your Commiſſion. To ſay that he will never make this uſe of his power, and that there is no danger of it, is language fit only for thoſe, who are totally ignorant of every idea of law. In ſuch a caſe, let me aſk you, To what tribunal ſhall we apply to prevent him from going on to a determination? For my part, I know of none. But perhaps you will ſay, there lies an appeal from ſuch a decree, either to the King in Council, or to the High Court of Admiralty in England. Be it ſo: Yet you muſt own, that the expence and delay, naturally attending appeals to England from theſe provinces, are moſt diſcouraging circumſtances in their way, and are doubtleſs the cauſes why ſo few are carried hence. Beſides, in the preſent caſe, I apprehend an appeal would ſignify nothing. If it was to be made to the King in Council, we ſhould probably be told, that the Judge had not gone beyond the line of his duty, as chalked out in his Commiſſion, and that *that* was the only rule he could poſſibly go by. Or if the appeal ſhould be made to the Admiralty in England, it is highly improbable that a Court, which has been ſo fond at all times of extending its juriſdiction, would, merely for that reaſon, reverſe a judgment given by one of its inferior branches. We know too much of the policy of the times, as well as of the great influence of a certain eminent Chief [illegible]ice, to ſuppoſe, that appeals againſt the juriſdiction of a Civil Court would be liſtened to with much attention.

The times in America, Sir, are critical and important. Every ſtep, taken by the Mother Country, in which we are the leaſt intereſted, ſhould be watched with a jealous eye. The ſpirit of adminiſtration in England has ran violently, for ſome time paſt, towards arbitrary meaſures. To promote theſe meaſures, the civil law is certainly a moſt compleat inſtrument. In *your* hands indeed there may not be ſo much danger from it. But we are not always ſure of having a man of probity to fill the office. Your ſucceſſor may be a very different man. Laws ceaſe to be any ſecurity, when they truſt to what men *will* do, and neglect to guard againſt what they *may* do.

You will perhaps ſuſpect this Lettter comes from ſome Gentleman in office, whoſe intereſt is in danger from your Commiſſion. But reſt aſſured, Sir, it does not. Whatever may be *my* character and profeſſion, I cannot help thinking, and I hope you will excuſe me for telling you ſo, that the execution of the office *you* hold muſt wound every feeling of honour and delicacy. You know what I mean. Your ſalary of £ 600 a year is to be paid, in the firſt place, out of the moiety money ariſing from *Condemnations* made by yourſelf, as *a Judge.* This, Sir, people will think, looks too much like being party, judge, and jury. The adminiſtration of juſtice ſhould not only be pure, but, like Cæſar's wife, ſhould not even be ſuſpected.

RUSSEL.

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* 4 *Inſt.* 137.

ANECDOTE.

THERE was one Ferguſon, an intimate of James the Firſt's, who, being about the ſame age, had been a play-fellow with him, when they were young, came with him into England, and, extending the rights of friendſhip too far, frequently took the liberty of adviſing, and ſometimes admoniſhing, or rather reproving his Sovereign. He was a man truly honeſt; his counſels were diſintereſted with a view for himſelf, having a decent patrimony of his own. The King was however often vexed by his freedoms, and at length ſaid to him, between jeſt and earneſt, “ you are perpetually cenſuring my conduct; I'll make you a King ſome time or other, and try.” Accordingly one day, the Court being very jovial, it came into his Majeſty's head to execute this project; and ſo calling Ferguſon, he ordered him into the Chair of State, bidding him “ there play the King,” while for his part he would perſonate “ Johnny Ferguſon.” This farce was in the beginning very agreeable to the whole company. The mock Sovereign put on the airs of royalty, and talked to thoſe about him in a ſtrain like that of the real one, only with leſs pedantry. They were infinitely pleaſed with the joke, and it was a perfect comedy, till the unlucky knave turned the tables, and came all of a ſudden to moralize on the vanity of honour, wealth, and pleaſure; to talk of the inſincerity, venality, and corruption of Courtiers and Servants of the Crown; how intirely they had their own intereſts at heart, and how generally their pretended zeal and aſſiduity were the diſguiſe of falſhood and flattery.

This diſcourſe made a change in ſome of their countenances, and even the real Monarch did not reliſh it altogether; he was afraid it might have ſome effect on his minions, and leſſen the tribute of adulation they were uſed to offer with great profuſion, when they found how this wag obſerved and animadverted on it. But the monitor did not ſtop here, he levelled a particular ſatire at the King, which put an end to the entertainment, and made his Majeſty repent of his introducing it, ſome foreigners of diſtinction being preſent; for it painted him in his true colours, as one that never “ loved a wiſe man, nor rewarded an honeſt one,” unleſs they ſacrificed to his vanity; while he loaded thoſe, who proſtituted themſelves to his will, with wealth and honours. For the mimic, pointing directly to James (who here was to perſonate Ferguſon) raiſing his voice, “ There, ſaid he, ſtands a man whom I would have you imitate. The honeſt creature was the comrade of my childhood, and regards me with a moſt cordial affection to this very moment; he has teſtified his friendſhip by all the means in his power; ſtudying my welfare, guarding me from evil counſellors, prompting me to princely actions, and warning me of every danger; for all which, however, he never aſked me any thing; and by Jove, though I ſquandered thouſands upon thouſands on ſeveral of you, yet in the whole courſe of my life I never gave him a farthing.” The King, nettled by this ſarcaſm, cried out to Ferguſon, “ Augh! you pawky loun, what wad you be at? Away, off my throne, and let's hae na' mair of your nainſenſe.”

BOSTON, *January* 20.

Saturday Morning the following was poſted up in the moſt public Parts of this Town, viz.

Brethren and Fellow-citizens,

YOU may depend that thoſe odious Miſcreants and deteſtable Tools to Miniſtry and Governor, the TEA CONSIGNEES (thoſe Traitors to their Country, Butchers, who have done, and are doing, every Thing to murder and deſtroy all that ſhall ſtand in the Way of their private Intereſt) are determined to come and reſide again in the Town of Boſton.

I therefore give you this early Notice, that you may hold yourſelves in Readineſs, on the ſhorteſt Notice, to give them ſuch a Reception, as ſuch vile Ingrates deſerve. JOYCE, jun.

(Chairman of the Committee for tarring and feathering.)

⁂ If any Perſon ſhould be ſo hardy as to tear this down, they may expect my ſevereſt Reſentment. J. jun.

Laſt Monday Evening Eliſha Hutchinſon, one of the Conſignees, arrived at the Houſe of Col. Watſon, of Plymouth, his Father-in-law. The People obtaining Knowledge of it, they tolled the Bells in a ſolemn Manner, and there was ſpeedily a great Appearance of them before the Houſe, demanding Mr. Hutchinſon's inſtant Departure from the Town; but through the Interpoſition of the Committee of Correſpondence, ſo much traduced, becauſe ſo much dreaded by the Tories, he was ſuffered to tarry until the next Morning. In the Morning the young Gentleman, either over-ſleeping himſelf, or perhaps diſpoſed to make an Experiment on the Tempers of the People, tarried beyond the limited Time; but was fully convinced that his Safety depended on his Departure, and he decamped in a Snow Storm, making the beſt of his Way to Cheeſemetuck, to relate the melancholy Adventure to the very ſympathetic Chief Juſtice HAZLEROD.

Captain Andrews, arrived at Marblehead from the Weſt-Indies, took up from a Wreck, the 17th ult. Captain John Laughinhouſe, Aſa Parker, and Chriſtopher Merchant, late belonging to the Sloop Induſtry, from Baltimore to North-Carolina.

The Committee appointed at the late Meeting of the Dealers in Tea in this Town, joined by a Gentleman from the Committee of Correſpondence in this Place, to repair to the Perſons concerned in the Sale of that Article, to obtain their Aſſent and Subſcription to the Reſolves paſſed at ſaid Meeting, have in Conformity applied to the principal Dealers, and find the Numbers to ſtand thus, 79 againſt the Sale and Uſe of all Tea; 9 for the Sale and Uſe only of ſuch, as may not be ſubjected to Duty.

This being the Day fixed when the Sale of Tea will ceaſe, it is deſired and expected that ſuch who have agreed to, as well as thoſe who have ſubcribed the Reſolves offered to them by the Committee, will ſtrictly adhere thereto; and it is wiſhed that the few who have not will, on Reconſideration, perceive the Utility and Neceſſity of the Meaſure, and immediately join their diſintereſted Fellow-citizens in the ſame Reſolutions.

We are informed, that one John Cook, of Salem, Skipper of a Schooner, belonging to Mr. George Bickford, of the ſame Place, accepted of the infamous Employment of tranſporting, from Cape-Cod to Caſtle William, the Eaſt-India Company's deteſtable Tea, ſaved out of the Wreck of Capt. Loring's Brig.

Mr. Bickford is now a Patient at Eſſex Hoſpital, and we are aſſured that a Company of Natives, dreſſed in the Indian Manner, armed with Hatchets, Axes, &c. have already paid him a Viſit; but he being under Inoculation, they deferred proceeding to Extremities.-----What Puniſhment is to be inflicted on the Skipper is yet uncertain; but it is judged, by the Expreſſions of Indignation at his Conduct, he will not eſcape with Impunity.

One of the Tea Commiſſioners, it is ſaid, narrowly eſcaped a tarring and feathering one Day laſt Week--preſumptuous Men, to think of gaining a Footing in this Town again---ſo ſays every Man, high and low, rich and poor.

It is ſaid by ſome of the Friends of the Tea Commiſſioners, that it is hard upon them to be kept confined at the Caſtle, while two of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, who are more blameable, are ſuffered to walk the Streets at large.

The ſeveral Committees of this Town we hear never had ſo much Buſineſs upon their Hands as at preſent. Three of them in their ſeveral Departments, it is ſaid, ſat late laſt Friday Evening: And the Committee of Correſpondence the Evening before.

PORTSMOUTH, *(New-Hampſhire) Jan.* 14.

Yeſterday came to Town in the Stage-Coach from Boſton, the LADY, who is ſaid to be the Dutcheſs or Princeſs of Cronenburgh ---in ſome of the Southern Papers ſhe has gone by the above, and different Names and Titles. A Correſpondent ſays, it is a pity this Lady came from New-York to Rhode-Iſland in a Packet, for had ſhe come through the Colony of Connecticut, we ſhould certainly have known who and what ſhe was, as it is generally the Cuſtom at all the Public Houſes there to aſk a Stranger, what is his Name, and his Buſineſs, where he came from, where he is going, &c. &c. before they'll even give his Horſe Oats.

PROVIDENCE *(Rhode-Iſland)* Jan. 15.

The ſpirited Conduct of the wiſe and patriotic Citizens of Philadelphia, in peremptorily ordering Capt. Ayres to return to England with the Eaſt-India Company's Tea, is univerſally approved and applauded.

NEWPORT *(in Rhode Iſland)* January 17.

A Schooner, commanded by Captain Robinſon, from South-Carolina, of and for Cape-Ann, laden with Pitch, Rice, &c. came to Anchor the 25th ult. near Block-Iſland, by reaſon of eaſterly Weather; the Day following a violent Gale, from the weſtward drove her from her Anchors, and ſhe ſtranded on the South-weſt Part of ſaid Iſland; the Veſſel is loſt, Part of her Cargoe, Sails and Rigging, are ſaved.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,*

The humble ADDRESS of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, beg Leave to return your Excellency our moſt hearty Thanks for your Speech.

We moſt cordially condole with your Excellency on the late melancholy Event, which has involved your Intereſt, and that of the Colony, in one common Ruin; and we are the more ſenſibly affected on this Occaſion, that the Calamity has befallen a Gentleman of your Excellency's Benevolence, whoſe feeling Heart has always been diſpoſed to relieve the Wants of the Poor and Diſtreſſed.

We cannot ſufficiently adore the peculiar Interpoſion of divine Providence, in the Preſervation of the Lives of your Excellency and Family, and preventing the terrible Effects which might have been expected from the rapid and reſiſtleſs Fury of the Flames; and our warmeſt Thanks are due to the Citizens and Military, by whoſe powerful Exertions the Metropolis was preſerved from this deſtructive Fire.

It would afford us great Satisfaction to know from whence this Accident aroſe; at the ſame Time, from the Depoſitions which your Excellency has been pleaſed to lay before us, we cannot entertain the leaſt Doubt, but that every Precaution had been taken by your Servants to prevent this dreadful Misfortune; nor can we have the leaſt Grounds to compute it to any Neglect.

We alſo moſt ſincerely lament, that the Materials and Papers, which your Excellency had prepared to be laid before this Houſe for our Deliberations, have been ſo unfortunately deſtroyed.

We are pleaſed to find that the Commiſſaries, appointed to ſettle the Line of Juriſdiction between this Colony and Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have, with the Conſent of the reſpective Governors, entered into an Agreement for that Purpoſe; and we have the greateſt Hopes that his Majeſty's Approbation will ſoon put a final Period to this Controverſy, which has for ſo long a Time not only affected the Property, but greatly diſturbed the Tranquility, of many of his Majeſty's Subjects in both Governments.

We flattered ourſelves that the running the Line, between this Colony and the Province of Quebec, would have been finally compleated laſt Summer; but are diſappointed to find that the Surveyors were compelled, from the Want of Proviſions, to leave the Work unfiniſhed, after the Trouble your Excellency has taken on this Occaſion, in viſiting that Government, and the liberal Grants of this Colony for that Purpoſe.

We ſhall give all due Attention to the Support of Government, and the other Matters particularly recommended by your Excellency to us.

The Tumults and Diſorders which have ariſen from the Conteſts between the New-York Grantees and the Claimants under New-Hampſhire, in the North Eaſtern Diſtrict in the County of Albany, and in Part of the County of Charlotte, and the Outrages which have been committed there on the Settlers under this Government, are of a very alarming Nature: And when we reflect that private Security and public Happineſs equally depend on the free and uninterrupted Diſpenſation of Juſtice, and a dutiful Submiſſion to the Laws, we cannot but join in Sentiment with your Excellency, that this is become an intolerable Grievance, which requires immediate Conſideration and Redreſs: And as his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order your Excellency to England, we have not the leaſt Doubt but you will repreſent this Matter in its true Light.

Your Excellency's known Regard and Attachment to this Colony give us the ſtrongeſt Reaſon to expect, that we ſhall experience the moſt friendly Marks of your Excellency's cordial Affection;---and we ſhould think ourſelves unhappy at the Departure of a Governor, who has juſtly merited our Approbation and Eſteem, were not our Hopes flattered with the pleaſing Proſpect of your ſpeedy Return: And we have the fulleſt Confidence that, during your Abſence, you will chearfully Embrace every Opportunity to promote the Intereſt and Proſperity of a grateful People.

New-York, *By Order of the General Aſſembly,*
Jan. 18, 1774. JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*

HIS EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN.

IT is with the greateſt Sincerity I return you my Thanks for your very obliging and loyal Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you give me to pay a due Attention to the ſeveral Matters I have recommended to you.

Your affectionate Expreſſions of Condolance on the late melancholy Event affords me great Support under the Weight of that Misfortune; and your pointing out my Inability from thence, ſo amply to adminiſter to the Relief of the Poor and Diſtreſſed, affects my Senſibility.

Our moſt gracious and benevolent Sovereign, ever attentive to the Felicity of all his Subjects, expects from me, while I have the Honour of being his Repreſentative among you, that I ſhould make the Intereſt and Happineſs of his People of this Province the grand Object of my Adminiſtration: My own Inclinations alſo have conſtantly excited me to a ſtrict and zealous Performance of that Duty; and I feel the moſt perfect Satisfaction in now making my grateful Acknowledgments for the very honourable Manner in which you, after the Experience you have had of my Reſidence in this Country, have declared your Eſteem for me, your Approbation of my Conduct, and your Hopes of my ſpeedy Return. Be aſſured I ſhall always entertain the moſt ardent Wiſhes for your Welfare; and it will be the moſt pleaſing Part of my Duty, on my Arrival in England, faithfully to repreſent to his Majeſty every Thing that may concern the Proſperity of this flouriſhing Colony.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1774. WM. TRYON.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

By inſerting the following in your next, you will oblige a Number of your Readers.

The Heart, that bleeds for others Woes,
Shall feel each ſelfiſh Sorrow leſs;
His Breaſt, who Happineſs beſtows,
Reflected Happineſs ſhall bleſs.----

ARMINE and ELVIRA.

NOTHING has expoſed Man to the Ridicule of his Fellow-men, or leſſens his Character and Uſefulneſs more, than a partial Conduct, which confines itſelf to the narrow Circle of Self-love. Hence Avarice ſhuts up the Heart of the Miſer, and renders that Wealth which, properly imparted, might bleſs Thouſands, leſs beneficial than whilſt it lay buried in the Mine; becauſe it ſtupifies the Mind of the Poſſeſſor, which might otherwiſe expand in the Exerciſe of Induſtry, even in Queſt of the unrefined Metal; hence alſo it is, that ſome of us look no further than our own Profit, the Care and Plenty of our Family, the Freedom and Good of our Kindred, or, in a larger Senſe, of our own Fellow-Subjects, Colour or Nation: The laſt of theſe Purſuits appears large and liberal; yet there is ſtill a more enlarged and philanthrop Love, which warms the Breaſt, and leads us to conſider Mankind as one Family, however diſtinguiſhed by Name, Colour or Situation, for we are Children of one common Father, who is in Heaven, “ *and he cauſes his Sun to ſhine on all*;” he it is that commands, “ *love thy Neighbour as thyſelf,*” and has taught us, by the beautiful Parable of the good Samaritan, that he is truly a Neighbour, who ſheweth Kindneſs: This is Chriſtian Love; and on all Occaſions ſtrives, yea ſeeks Occaſions to imitate its divine Original, who diſpenſes Benefits to the Evil and the Good, yet covets from none; in ſhort, this truly refined Love “ *breathes Peace on Earth and Good-will to Men,*” and the more perfect we grow in it, the better we are enabled to fulfil the Golden Precept, “ *do to others, as thou would they ſhould do unto thee.*” Thus our Breaſts glow towards every Creature, and in the juſt Senſe of the celebrated Pope, “ *ſelf and ſocial here becomes the ſame.*”

I am led into this Train of Thought, on viewing the hard Lot of the poor tawny Africans, whom we have been ſo unhappy as to deprive and reſtrain of that *Liberty,* which they once enjoyed under the Gift of Providence. *Liberty!* which we boaſt as the Excellency of our Conſtitution. I have ſome where met with the Obſervation that Bodies Politic, like natural Bodies, carry about them the Seeds of Diſorder and Death, and therefore have as great Need of Medicine and a due Regimen to prolong their Exiſtence, and render it eaſy and happy whilſt it continues. I wiſh we may in Time practice this phyſical Prudence, leſt *Slavery* ſhould prove to be one of thoſe Evils, that may convulſe the Conſtitution, both civil and religious, and endanger its Happineſs, if not its total Deſtruction.---Let us not think that, becauſe the Diſorder is yet ſlight, the Number of Slaves among us being comparatively but few, it is not worth much Attention, eſpecially as a Manumiſſion of thoſe in Poſſeſſion, who may be fit for it, and an Abolition of the Trade, would rob us of a Profit, by depriving us of their unpurchaſed Labours, which enrich us with the Gain of Oppreſſion. The more ſlight a Poiſon is at firſt, if its Influence is increaſing, the more we ought to be alarmed, ſince the deſtructive Effects are more inſinuating and certain, in Proportion as they are unnoticed. Violent Attacks rouſe us to a virtuous Oppoſition, whilſt little Evils ſcarce awaken us. The Eagle, which ſoared above, deſpiſed the grovelling Hog as below his Notice, until ſhe found that, by little and little, this deſpicable Adverſary was able to root up the lofty Oak, which contained her Young, and thereby made them an eaſy Prey.

When we conſider that, thirty Years paſt, this poor oppreſſed Part of the Creation had very few Advocates (the deſpiſed Benjamin Lay being one of the foremoſt) and now turn our Eyes to the Number of reſpectable Characters, earneſtly engaged in their Redemption, and read the many well wrote Pieces, which have inveſtigated their Right to Liberty, and explored a juſt Foundation for it, can we heſitate to pronounce, "*the Hand of Providence appears evidently on their Side.*" Let every one therefore be careful how they oppoſe his Work, for it certainly will go forward againſt all Oppoſition, and thoſe who, from miſtaken Intereſt, or ill-judged Policy, ſhall act contrary to ſober Conviction, or the Light of Knowledge, will certainly experience that it is "*hard to kick againſt the Pricks,*" and muſt gnaw a File, that will cut their Teeth.

It was with Pleaſure I was lately informed, that the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey were favourably diſpoſed to the Rights of Mankind in this Inſtance, and that a Bill had actually originated with the Aſſembly, in order to eſtabliſh a Plan for changing *Slavery* into *Freedom*, upon Principles of general Good; an Object truly worthy of the foremoſt Rank of Men, and of the Attention of Government, and will I hope be bleſſed in their Hands; for ſurely there is a Reward for thoſe, who willingly "open their Mouth, judge righteouſly, and plead the Cauſe of the Poor and Needy."

The Diſpenſations of Providence are inſcrutable. Why he has permitted us to lord it over Negroes is beyond my Comprehenſion; but let us not ſuppoſe it a Mark of his Diſpleaſure or Vengeance againſt that Race of Men, nor forget that the Iſraelites, his peculiar People, were once in Bondage. They were not only told, that "the Lord regardeth not Perſons, nor taketh Reward, that he loveth the Stranger in giving him Food and Raiment," but are admoniſhed, "*to love the Stranger*, for ye were Strangers in the Land of Egypt." From this State of Slavery, the Almighty delivered them in a marvelous Manner; which Conſideration ought to ſoften our Hearts to thoſe, who are in Bondage to us: And though ſome of us may pertly anſwer, the Slavery we uphold is very different from the Egyptian; we require not Bricks without Straw, as they did; yet theſe ſhould conſider, that whilſt Slavery is ſupported by the Humane and Worthy amongſt us, the Worſt are ſtrengthened in their Rights, and though the former will commit no atrocious Act of Violence to a defenceleſs Negroe, the latter can with Impunity practice great Cruelty, under the Sanction of Laws upheld by the former. Hence the Humane and Good know not the Miſchief they do to Juſtice, by continuing in the Light of Supporters of Slavery.

I ſhall cloſe this little Offering at the Shrine of Liberty with a mention of the Words of our Saviour, where he gives a Deſcription of the laſt Judgment, and declares to thoſe, who had lived well, and done their Duty, on their modeſt Renunciation of the meritorious Act of feeding him when he was hungry, giving him drink when he was thirſty, viſiting him when he was ſick and impriſoned, &c. "Inaſmuch as ye have done it unto one of the leaſt of theſe my Brethren, ye have done it unto me." But thoſe who were willing to excuſe themſelves from ſo groſs a Violation of Duty, as *neglecting him their Saviour*, he aſſures, that a Neglect or Act of Injuſtice to one of the leaſt of their Fellow-men was, in Effect, the ſame as if done to himſelf. "Inaſmuch as ye did it not unto one of the leaſt of theſe, ye did it not unto me."

New-Jerſey, Jan. 29, 1774. AMINTOR.

A SOCIETY for INOCULATING the POOR.

IT appears from the laſt Year's Bill of Mortality, that out of 1344 who died in this City and Liberties, above 300 of them periſhed with the Small-pox, in the natural Way. The chief of theſe were the Children of poor People, who could not afford the Expence of INOCULATION, and who were unacquainted with the moſt ſucceſsful Method of treating the Diſorder, and unable to procure proper Perſons to direct them.

A Number of Gentlemen, having taken theſe Things into Conſideration, have fallen upon a Method of rendering the Benefit of INOCULATION as extenſive as poſſible, in this City and Suburbs.

For this Purpoſe they are providing themſelves with a Fund, and have concurred with eight Phyſicians, who have agreed to perform the Operation, and to adminiſter ſuch Medicines and Directions, as may be neceſſary to prepare them, and alſo to attend them at their Houſes, free of Expence.

They have engaged a Room in the State-Houſe, where a Number of the Managers and Phyſicians will attend every Tueſday, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, to receive Applications. They will begin their Attendance on the laſt Tueſday of this Month.

The MANAGERS are,

THOMAS WHARTON,
JACOB SHOEMAKER,
BENJAMIN MORGAN,
REYNOLD KEEN,
JOSEPH FOX,
WILLIAM COATES,
THOMAS CLIFFORD,
ARTHUR DONALDSON,
SHARP DELANEY,
JOHN WHARTON,
GEORGE ROBERTS,
DAVID DESHLER.

The PHYSICIANS are,

Dr. CHARLES MOORE,
Dr. ADAM KUHN,
Dr. JOHN KEARSLEY,
Dr. SAMUEL DUFFIELD,
Dr. GERARDUS CLARKSON,
Dr. THOMAS BOND,
Dr. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, *jun.*
Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH.

Extract of a Letter from Dover.

"On Sunday, the 23d ult. the Wife of a Poor Labourer here was delivered of four living Children, three Daughters, and one Son, who are all now in perfect Health, and like to remain ſo.

MARRIED. Mr. JOSEPH GRIFFITH of Newtown, Bucks County, to Miſs POLLY THORNTON, Daughter to Mr. John Thornton, at Trenton Ferry. Mr. THOMAS FLEESON, to Miſs BECKY BRITON, both of this City.

A Lady's Adieu to her TEA-TABLE.

FAREWEL the Tea Board, with its gaudy Equipage,
Of Cups and Saucers, Cream Bucket, Sugar Tongs,
The pretty Tea Cheſt alſo, lately ſtor'd
With Hyſon, Congo, and beſt Double Fine.
Full many a joyous Moment have I ſat by ye,
Hearing the Girls tattle, the Old Maids talk Scandal,
And the ſpruce Coxcomb laugh at---may be---Nothing.
No more ſhall I diſh out the once lov'd Liquor,
Though now deteſtable,
Becauſe I'm taught (and I believe it true)
Its Uſe will *faſten ſlaviſh Chains upon my Country*,
And LIBERTY's the Goddeſs I would chooſe
To reign triumphant in AMERICA.

☞ The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to meet at their Hall, on Friday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock, when the Anniverſary ORATION will be delivered by Dr. RUSH.

The Door of the Hall will be opened for ſuch Gentlemen as are not Members, who are inclined to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.
NONE.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Gull, J. Roſs, Grenades.

CLEARED. Ship Bleſſing, J. Atkinſon, and Brig Bolton, J. Harr, to Cadiz. Brig Boſcawen, N. Caldwell, Cork.

City of Philadelphia, January 25, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	6¼	1d. loaf, is	0	7¼	1d. loaf, is	0	10¼
2d. ditto,	0	13¼	2d. ditto,	0	14¾	2d. ditto	1	4½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto	7	11

BY ORDER OF HIS HONOUR THE GOVERNOR.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is expected and poſitively required of all Perſons, who have heretofore obtained Warrants or Applications for Lands from the Land-Office, and neglected to make Surveys under them, that they procure the ſaid Warrants and Applications to be executed and returned with all poſſible Expedition, and take out Patents thereupon, by the firſt Day of March, which ſhall be in the Year of our Lord 1775: It is alſo required that all ſuch Perſons, who have Lands already ſurveyed to them, either by Warrant or Applications, do procure Returns of ſuch their Surveys, ſatisfy the Proprietaries Dues thereupon, according to the Terms of their Contracts, and take out Patents for the ſame, by the Time above preſcribed: Notice is alſo given to thoſe, who have ſeated themſelves upon and improved vacant Lands, under an Expectation and in Confidence, that the Proprietors would indulge them with a Confirmation of ſuch Lands, that they repair to the Land-Office, on or before the laſt Day of July next enſuing, and ſecure to themſelves the Lands as aforeſaid improved, by taking out Warrants for the ſame; bringing with them a Certificate from ſome Magiſtrate of the County, where the Lands lie, of the Nature of ſuch Improvements, and the Time of firſt ſettling the ſame.

The Confuſion and Diſputes among the People, naturally ariſing from Neglect and Delay in the above Matters, as well as the Juſtice due to the Proprietors themſelves, render it neceſſary for them to publiſh theſe Terms, which they now inſiſt to be in all Caſes ſtrictly complied with and obſerved, otherwiſe they ſhall think themſelves at full Liberty to grant the Lands to any other Perſons who ſhall apply for them, or to take ſuch other Meaſures to do themſelves Juſtice, as they ſhall judge moſt proper.

Land-Office, Jan. 31, 1774. 4w.
JAMES TILGHMAN,
Secretary of the Land-Office.

To be SOLD, *or* LETT *on Leaſe for years*,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of patented land, in the Forks of Chilleſquaquo creek, and county of Northumberland, about 12 miles from Fort Auguſta; alſo a ſurveyed tract of 500 acres and upwards of very fine land, on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, near the mouth of Loyal Sock creek. For terms, apply to William Patterſon, Eſq; near the firſt mentioned lands, who is properly impowered, or to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

Feb. 1, 1774. t. b. c. t. f. JAMES TILGHMAN.

STOLEN the 21ſt of laſt month, at night, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in North-Wales, in the county of Philadelphia, a ſilver China faced watch, with a ſingle ſteel chain, and a ſeal ſet in ſilver, the maker Iſaac Rogers, London, Nº 1313; the ſame night was alſo taken a bible, out of a ſchool houſe in the neighbourhood. One William Jones, a Welchman, is ſuſpected of being guilty of the aforeſaid thefts, he having lodged at the ſaid houſe ſome time before, and was ſeen in the neighbourhood the evening before the ſaid thefts were committed, but no accounts can ſince be had of him, although much ſearch and enquiry has been made; it is ſuppoſed he may be between 25 and 30 years of age, of middle ſtature, ſandy hair, light complexion, a little bald on the crown of his head, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, though a little on the Welch dialect; he had on an old fur hat, a light coloured cloth jacket, a ſwanſkin under jacket, no coat of any kind, old leather breeches, a pair of patched ſhoes, and a wallet, with ſome few cloathing, which he carried on his ſhoulder; he called himſelf a maltſter and brewer by trade, and ſaid he had worked in ſeveral parts of the province, viz. Concord, in Cheſter county, Lancaſter, Little Coneſtogoe, Carnarvon, and Reading, in Berks county, and ſome parts of Bucks county. Whoever apprehends the thief, finds the watch, and returns it unto the Owner, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for either, paid by § JOHN EVANS.

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing near 600 acres, lying on Ancocus River, about 5 miles from the mouth, or where it empties itſelf into the Delaware, 5 miles from Burlington and Mount-Holly, and about 15 miles by land and 17 by water from Philadelphia, to which place many of the farmers in the neighbourhood go every week to Market. It formerly conſiſted of two large and one ſmall farms, and might eaſily be divided again in the ſame manner, there being on it two good farm houſes, and two ſmall tenements: One of the farm houſes ſtands on a fine healthy ſpot, has been lately enlarged, new roofed, and put into thorough repair. There is near to it an exceeding good dairy, ſtables, barn, ſtalls and ſheds for cattle; an orchard, garden, fiſh-pond, ſome valuable fruit-trees, and every conveniency that can be wanted on a farm. It would make altogether an exceeding good grazing farm, there being, beſides a large range for young cattle, ſeveral fields of upland meadow, and about 30 acres of banked meadow, which yield a conſiderable quantity of good hay. This meadow has a double bank round it, ſo that the inward one is ſecured from being hurt by freſhes and ſtorms. The whole is in good fence, and divided into proper fields, having upwards of 20,000 cedar rails in the different fences. It would make an elegant COUNTRY SEAT for a Gentleman, who chooſes retirement, having a fine ſituation for a manſion-houſe, with a PARK containing about 175 acres, in which there are between 30 and 40 deer. There are ſeveral pleaſant ſhady walks, particularly in a young grove of pines, where many more might be eaſily made at a ſmall expence. A valuable breed of cattle, ſheep, hogs, goats and poultry, oxen and horſes, uſed to the plow, houſhold furniture, and implements of huſbandry, may be had with the place. On the river ſide is a wharff or landing place, to which veſſels of conſiderable burthen might come, and where formerly a large ſhip was built. This, it is thought, would be a good ſituation for a Country Store, and that near it there might be a good Fiſhery for ſhad in the ſeaſon. Great part of the farm formerly belonged to the late Honourable *John Smith*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for *New-Jerſey*, and the whole now belongs to his Excellency Governor *Franklin*, who, being about to remove to Amboy, has impowered me the ſubſcriber to either lett or ſell it. The title is indiſputable, and time will be given, if required, for part of the purchaſe-money. For terms, apply to

¶ DANIEL ELLIS, at BURLINGTON.

Lancaſter, January 20, 1774.

AS the partnerſhip of HAMILTON and MOORE, of Lancaſter, will expire on the firſt day of February next, they requeſt the favour of all thoſe who are indebted to them, to come and ſettle, and pay off their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, and all thoſe who do not pay or ſettle their accounts before the ſaid Firſt of February next, are deſired to call on CHARLES HAMILTON, of Lancaſter, who has the Books, and the ſettlement of their affairs, to whom they are earneſtly requeſted to pay their reſpective balances, on or before the firſt day of April next, to prevent further trouble or expence; they alſo requeſt all perſons, who have any demands againſt them, to bring in their accounts to ſaid HAMILTON, that they may be ſettled and paid.

CHARLES HAMILTON, of Lancaſter,

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting his friends, and the public in general, that as the partnerſhip of Hamilton and Moore expires the Firſt of February next, he intends continuing the buſineſs in the ſame extenſive manner that they formerly did, and in the ſame houſe occupied by ſaid Hamilton and Moore, lately occupied by the late John Cameron, where the public may depend on the ſtricteſt care and attention to give ſatisfaction; and, as he intends to keep a large and very general aſſortment of European and Eaſt and Weſt-India goods, moſt of which he imports himſelf, alſo warranted boulting-cloths, a neat and general aſſortment of bar iron, which article he is determined to ſell lower than it has lately been ſold, with ſmiths anvils, vizes, Engliſh, German and bliſtered ſteel, coarſe and fine ſalt, &c. &c. as he is determined to ſell every article on the loweſt terms, he hopes for the favour of his former friends and cuſtomers, and flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction to all, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

¶ 8W.

Philadelphia, Second-Month 2, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, pleaſant, and valuable plantation, in the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Bucks, on which Joſeph White reſides, containing about 263 acres, about 96 of which are woodland, about 6 acres of apple-trees, about 34 acres of meadow, which does not require manure, the remainder fields for plowing, &c. the dwelling-houſe, near the center, ſtands high, and the fields and meadow may be viewed from the houſe, a large barn near the houſe, and very convenient to the fields and meadow, with cow-houſes, ſheep-houſe and cart-houſe, a large milk-houſe near the dwelling-houſe, ſupplied by a ſpring never known to fail.

Alſo a plantation adjoining to the above, in the tenure of John Wright, containing about 170 acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe and barn, a ſmall orchard of apple-trees, about 65 acres of woodland, about 30 acres of meadow, the remainder chiefly fields for plowing. It is expected lime will ſuit the upland ſoil well.

Theſe two plantations will be ſold together, or ſeparate; they lie near Delaware, about 5 miles from Briſtol, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia.

One third part of the purchaſe-money being paid on ſigning the deed, a proportionable part of the remainder, being yearly paid, with intereſt, ſix years will be allowed for payment of the whole. For further information, apply to

JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

If theſe places are not ſold before the 20th of next month, it is propoſed to put them up at public ſale, of which notice will be given ſome time before, of the day and place of ſale.

In Purſuance of the Will of THOMAS TURNER, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, by the Subſcriber, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 26th Day of February, at ſix o'Clock in the Afternoon, by Way of public VENDUE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 111½ Acres, ſituate in the Townſhip of the Northern Liberties, on the Wiſſahickon Road, about 3 Miles diſtant from the City of Philadelphia; ſubject to a Leaſe of ten Years, ending the 20th Day of March, 1782, yielding an annual Rent of £ 25.

February 1, 1774. ‖ JOSEPH TURNER, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of CHRISTIAN GROVER, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, about the middle of January, 1774, a red and white COW, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. CHRISTIAN GROVER. ¶

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office, at the lower Corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet; where all Buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing Way is tranſacted and done by him, as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral Years paſt) wherein are made regular Entries for all Eſtates offered for Sale, and the Terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other Matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of Houſes, Lots, Lands, Plantations and Groundrents, is tranſacted, on the uſual and moſt moderate Terms. Plans of the ſaid Eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid Office, and ſuch Parts thereof as the Owners ſhall think proper, will be advertiſed in the public News-papers. Plans of the ſaid Eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any Perſon, by THOMAS PROCTOR, Houſe-Carpenter, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, five Doors Weſtward from the Corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be LETT *on a* LEASE *for Years, or otherwiſe,*

A handſome, commodious 3 Story well finiſhed Brick Houſe, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Newmarket-ſtreet, at the North End of this City, containing 20 Feet in Front on ſaid Street, and is very ſuitable for a private Family; has a good Piazza, with a Brick Kitchen and other Buildings behind it, and a Pump of good Water before the Door.

To be granted on GROUNDRENT *for ever,*

One Lot of Ground, on the North Side of Branch-ſtreet, in the Square made by Third-ſtreet, Saſſafras-ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet, in this City, containing in Breadth on Branch-ſtreet, 54 Feet, and extending in Depth 93 Feet to a 4 Feet Alley.

One other Lot of Ground, on the South Side of Story-ſtreet, in the ſaid Square, containing in Breadth on Story-ſtreet 71 Feet, and extending in Depth 93 Feet to the aforeſaid 4 Feet Alley.

Another Lot of Ground, on the North Side of Story-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in Breadth on ſaid Street 80 Feet, and extending in Depth 82 Feet and a Half.

And one other Lot, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Fourth-ſtreet, in the ſaid Square, containing in Breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet 36 Feet, and in Length or Depth 80 Feet.

N. B. All the above Lots will be divided into leſſer Lots, if deſired.

Sundry Lots in the Town of Richmond, on the River Delaware, next adjoining to Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of this City, all which are very commodiouſly ſituated, a great Number of them on the ſaid River.

A Lot on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Pine and Cedar-ſtreets, in Breadth on Front-ſtreet 40 feet 2 inches, and in Depth 130 Feet to Water-ſtreet.

A Number of Lots on the Eaſt Side of Third-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, and extending in Depth to Laurel-ſtreet.

To be granted on GROUNDRENT *for ever, or* SOLD,

A Lot of Ground, on the South Side of Market-ſtreet, containing 20 Feet Front on ſaid Street, and 306 Feet in Depth.

A handſome two Story well finiſhed Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, on the Weſt Side of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets, in this City; the Lot is 40 Feet in Breadth, and extends in Length to a certain ---- Feet Alley.

To be SOLD,

A good Brick Meſſuage and Lot, on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, containing 27 Feet in Breadth on ſaid Street, and 123 Feet in Depth, in a good Situation for Buſineſs, and has the Privilege of a 6 Feet Alley into Walnut-ſtreet.

Alſo a Houſe and Lot on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing 25 Feet in Breadth, and in Length 130 Feet.

A Plantation in the County of Bucks, containing 162 Acres, within two Miles of the Borough of Briſtol, having a large Front on Delaware River.

Sundry Sums of Money to be lett at Intereſt, in the City or County of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOT, and WHARFF, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets; the lot is 50 feet in front, on Water-ſtreet, and extends 250 feet into the river, with the privilege of a public alley, leading thereto; on the lot are an elegant large brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet, a large brick kitchen and ſtore, and two large frame ſtores, that will contain 100 hogſheads. It is a very good ſtand for buſineſs, and is pleaſantly ſituate, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening, directly oppoſite from Front-ſtreet to the river. There is a groundrent of Forty Shillings per annum, ariſing from the adjoining lot, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Buckridge Sims, that belongs to the eſtate. It is free from all incumbrances, and is in perfect order for a purchaſer to enter on immediately; one half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may ſuit the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity, with intereſt. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Eſq; at his houſe, in Arch-ſtreet.

¶ 5 w.

be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

the 23d day of February inſtant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from Cheſter, containing 160 acres, 10 whereof is good meadow, and 10 more may be made; there is on ſaid place, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good well of water before the door, a good barn and ſtables, with ſeveral other out-houſes; there is alſo on ſaid place, two orchards, one of which beareth, the other lately planted and grafted. Said place is well watered, and about 60 acres of it well wooded; there being ſeveral landings within two or three miles, muſt render it the more valuable. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. JOSEPH WILKINSON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Goſhen townſhip, in Cheſter county; it contains about 107 acres, of which 80 are cleared, among theſe are nine acres very good meadow, and more can be eaſily made, as a creek runs through it, and every field except one can be watered. It has a good dwelling-houſe of logs, a good large barn, with ſufficient ſtables, a good ſpring-houſe, a well bearing orchard, with a cyder mill and preſs. It lies 18 miles from Wilmington, the ſame diſtance from Cheſter, and 25 miles from Philadelphia. There is a lime-kiln only 2½ miles from it, and to the next mill is but 3 miles. The place may be entered the beginning of next April. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BEAM, or JOHN HARLIN, living by the place, or of the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. JACOB HANKE. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the third day of February inſt. at the houſe of George Zeller, in Third-ſtreet, at four o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Cherry-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Cherry-ſtreet aforeſaid, 18 feet, and in depth 142 feet; bounded by ground of Thomas Peart, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ------, ſterling, per ann. late the eſtate of Samuel Johnſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Friday, the fourth day of February inſt. at the houſe of Lewis Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued northward, beyond the bounds of the ſaid city, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth 50 feet, more or leſs; bounded by ground of James Cooper, William Coates, and others; late the eſtate of Gallus Sleighter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in executio by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the fifth day of February inſt. at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain frame meſſuage and carpenter's ſhop, and lot of ground, ſituate on Crab and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front, on Crab-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 40 feet, and in length, on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 70 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Newton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Darby; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Monday, the ſeventh day of February inſt. on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 15 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth, 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, Joſeph Stout, and others.

Certain other two two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the above deſcribed premiſes, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 24 feet, and in length or depth, 64 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by ground of Henry Boſler, and others.

A certain brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in front, on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, 15 feet, and in depth 51 feet and an half; bounded by ground of Joſeph Stout, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 1 : 11 : 8, ſterling, per annum. The whole late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the eighth day of February inſt. at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, near Vine-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, in the whole 34 feet, and extending in depth as far as the weſt-ſide of Water-ſtreet; bounded by ground of Iſrael Pemberton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jeſſe Williamſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the ninth day of February inſt. at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'oclock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Catherine-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Catherine-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole 36 feet, and in length or depth about 65 feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Wharton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Hadley; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, *Sheriff.*

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, on

Monday, the 14th day of February next, at M'CANDLESS's Tavern, in Baltimore-town, by way of public VENDUE,

A VERY valuable SETT of GRIST-MILLS and a SAW-MILL, all new, ſituate on the main Falls of Patapico, on the new opened and now moſt accuſtomed and neareſt road from Wincheſter-town, in Virginia, and Frederick-town, in Maryland, to Baltimore-town, and within 11 miles of the latter. The advantageous ſituation of theſe MILLS is ſo generally known, with reſpect to a ſufficient ſupply of wheat; the good order which they are now in, and the goodneſs of the road to Baltimore-town, that it is unneceſſary to inſert any thing more, than reaſonable credit will be given for great part of the purchaſe-money, upon paying part of it within a few days after the ſale, and giving ſecurity for the reſidue, if required.

January 17, 1774. § BENJAMIN HOOD.

A few PACKS of very good

WESTWARD BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES MILLIGAN,

At the South-weſt Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets. ¶ 7 w.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,

In Front-ſtreet, at the lower corner of Black-horſe-alley, Philadelphia,

A CALM and plain ANSWER to the Enquiry, "Why are you a Diſſenter from the Church of England?" Containing ſome remarks on its doctrine, ſpirit, conſtitution, and ſome of its offices and forms of devotion. By the author of the Diſſenting Gentleman's Letters to WHITE.

To SACRED TRUTH----To LIBERTY----To the *Intereſt* and *Cauſe* of JESUS CHRIST, the only King in his kingdom the Church---To the *Conſcience* and *Conſideration* of every man who expects to be judged, and who hopes to be ſaved by JESUS CHRIST---This little tract is humbly dedicated by a lover of plain truth and peace.

"This production comes from one of the ableſt writers among "the Diſſenters, and one who hath long diſtinguiſhed himſelf as "a zealous champion in the cauſe of Nonconformity.---

"With regard to the preſent Enquiry, the leaſt that can be "ſaid of it is, that it points out, with great acuteneſs and vivacity, the ſuppoſed deficiencies and errors in the doctrines, "ſpirit, conſtitution, and devotional forms and offices of the "Church of England." *Monthly Review for Nov.* 1772.

⁂ Said HUMPHREYS has the ſatisfaction of informing the generous ſubſcribers to *Sterne's Works*, that the *firſt volume* is now in the preſs, and *almoſt finiſhed*. It is to be embelliſhed with an elegant engraved FRONTISPIECE of Mr. Sterne, as low as the knees.

He earneſtly requeſts that all who intend to ſubſcribe will immediately do it, and that thoſe who have taken in ſubſcriptions, and live at any diſtance, will immediately ſend them in, that they may be inſerted in the liſt to be prefixed to this volume.

BRANDY and *Weſt-India* RUM,

From ſeveral different ISLANDS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

DANIEL ROBERDEAU. tf.

FOR SALE,

A SERVANT GIRL, of ſeventeen Years of Age, ſhe is hearty, ſtrong, good-natured and honeſt, has four Years to ſerve from the fourth of laſt Month, the Time ſhe arrived from Ireland. She will be ſold for about Fifteen Pounds, the Money ſhe coſt, of which more than Forty Shillings has been laid out in new Clothes. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Germantown, January 17, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BALTIS RASOR, Tanner, late of Germantown, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, by CATHERINE RASOR, Executrix, and WILLIAM COLLADAY, Executor.

On Monday, the 7th day of February next, will be ſold, by public Vendue, on the premiſes, the ſtock of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of ſeveral valuable young horſes, ſuitable for carriage or ſaddle, milch cows, wheat and rye in the ground, threſhed rye, Indian corn, hay and ſtraw, a quantity of cyder and vinegar, a parcel of ſoal-leather, a riding chair and ſleigh, ſundry implements of huſbandry, viz. waggons, carts, plows, harrows, ſleds, &c. with a great variety of valuable houſhold and kitchen furniture; the ſale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole are ſold. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, at the time and place of ſale, by the above-named ſubſcribers. ¶

Dr. LELAND's new Hiſtory of *Ireland.*

THE PUBLIC is informed, that a very neat Edition of this Work, handſomely bound, in three Volumes Octavo, Price Thirty-ſix Shillings, will be ready to be delivered complete in the Spring. Thoſe Gentlemen who are diſpoſed to purchaſe it, are deſired to ſubſcribe their Names, in a Book left with JOHN AIREY, at the Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, and they may depend upon its being delivered to them the Moment the Hiſtory is ready. 4 *W.*

⁂ The Subſcribers to this Edition may reſt aſſured, that it is carefully corrected by Dr. LELAND's own Hand.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice, to thoſe Officers who ſerved in the Pennſylvania Regiment in the Year 1764, who are entitled to any Share of the Land granted to them by the Honourable Proprietors in 1769, and to all thoſe who derive any Right or Title under any of the ſaid Officers, that they, or their Attornies, are to attend, on Monday, the 28th Day of February next, at the Houſe of JOHN LITTLE, in Fourth-ſtreet, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to pay for their reſpective Allotments, as the Board of Property are come to a Reſolution to grant Patents, upon Payment of the whole Sum, and upon no other Terms. Therefore, all thoſe who have any Claim to the ſaid Lands, under the Proprietors Grant to ſaid Officers, are to take Notice, that the Shares of thoſe, who do not attend and pay, will be forfeited, and Patents for the ſame granted to thoſe who advance the whole Money, according to the original Agreement, made with the Proprietors. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieut. Colonel, SAMUEL HUNTER, and JAMES IRVINE, Commiſſioners. 7 *W.* 51--58

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles above Harper's ferry, Patowmack river, on the main road leading from Baltimore to Wincheſter, containing about 550 acres of fine wheat land, 100 of which are clear, and 15 in meadow land, that may be overflowed at pleaſure, both under a good fence; has the advantage of a conſtant ſtream, and no place in the county ſo well ſituated for erecting a merchant-mill, which, in ſo fine a wheat country, is in itſelf very valuable; there is a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe, on a very pleaſant and healthy ſpot, with cellars and other conveniencies; and, beſides ſaid houſe, &c. there are two tenements on the land. Any perſon may view the premiſes, by applying to Colonel SAMUEL WASHINGTON, or Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS, living near the ſame. ‖ 6 *W.*

A DARK BAY MARE, about 13 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, or any other mark perceivable, ſuppoſed to be 12 or 13 years old, was taken up laſt harveſt, on an Iſland in Suſquehanna, near the Mouth of Codorus Creek.--- Apply to ROBERT M'CORLEY, at the Iron-works, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. §

JOHN FIELD,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, next Door below the South-eaſt Corner of Water and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, hath juſt imported, in the laſt Ships from LONDON, HULL, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW,

A VERY General Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to this SEASON; which he will diſpoſe of very low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit. ¶ 6 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of WOODLAND, ſituate in Burlington County, in New-Jerſey, about a Mile and a Half from Trenton, adjoining Lands of Evan Reynolds and Hugh Runyan, containing about 170 Acres. For Terms, apply to

October 27. t. f. LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK for 1774.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Obſervations, Dr. Tiſſot's Remarks on Perſons drowned; and ſome Rules of Practice recommended for the Recovery of ſuch unhappy Sufferers.----Account of a Society formed at Amſterdam, for the like laudable Purpoſe; together with ſome Caſes ſelected from the Society's Account of its Succeſs.---Receipt to clean the Teeth and Gums, and make the Fleſh grow cloſe to the Enamel.---A ſure Preſervative againſt the Tooth-ach, and Defluxions on the Gums or Teeth.---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---For the Rheumatiſm.---For the Cure of Agues.---Cure for the Yellow Jaundice.--- An excellent Receipt for the Cure of a Conſumption.---For a ſore Throat.---Remarkable Cure of an inveterate Scurvy.---Account of the Cure of Worms in Horſes, by the Uſe of Sea Salt, Salprunella, or Salt-petre.---To make a rich pleaſant Wine.----For preventing Flies from damaging the ſeedling Leaves of Turnips, Cabbages, &c.---Luxury and Want, a Viſion.---The Angler and the Philoſopher.---On the Uſefulneſs of Writing.---On Contentment.----Anecdotes.---Epigrams.---Jeſts.---Wiſe Sayings.---Prudential Maxims.---Tables of Intereſt, at Six and Seven per Cent. Friends Yearly Meetings, Courts, Fairs, Roads, &c. &c.

Where may alſo be had,

The POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year 1774.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Dorcheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOSEPH ANDERSON, a Schoolmaſter, but it is likely he may change his name, a thin viſaged fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, near about 30 years of age, wears his own hair tied behind, but ſhort, and very grey headed; had on, when he went away, an old ſurtout coat, and a very good jean coat, and knit pattern jacket, with buttons covered with the ſame, an old Engliſh hat, cut in the faſhion, check ſhirt, old leather breeches, Engliſh ribbed ſtockings, Engliſh ſhoes, Pinchbeck ſhoe-buckles, and black Barcelona handkerchief. It is ſuppoſed he took with him about 18 or 20 Pounds in caſh, that was ſtolen. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS ENNALLS, 3d.

November 27 1773. ¶ 7/6. *Thetf.*

Philadelphia, Eleventh-Month 8, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

For a Term of Years, and entered on immediately,

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never-failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour. Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water. With ſaid mill will be lett, a commodious brick dwelling-houſe, cooper's ſhop, and ſtable; alſo a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the abovementioned mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNELL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. PHOEBE MORTON, JOHN MORTON, Executors to the eſtate of Samuel Morton. ‖ 2 *M.*

Genuine SHERRY, LISBON & MADEIRA

WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter-Caſks;

BRANDY, in Hogſheads;

AND EXCELLENT

PORT WINE,

In Hampers, of three Dozen each;

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH WHARTON, junior,

In Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge. tf.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both ſides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince-William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills in Loudoun, thirty miles from Colcheſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Captain FRANCIS PEYTON, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot. ROBERT BURWELL.

October 19, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Doctor PHINEAS BOND, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to apply to the Subſcriber, one of the Adminiſtrators, who will ſettle and adjuſt the ſame. PHINEAS BOND. 6 *w.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, on the 16th inſtant, out of the paſture of William Patterſon, near Chriſtiana bridge, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, near 14 hands high, a well made horſe, in very good order, paces and trots, a hanging mane, ſwitch tail, has neither brand nor ear-mark, has a feather low down on the near ſide of his neck, and ſomething like one on the off-ſide; a few white hairs in the fore-top, a blackiſh ſpot on his withers, which was hurt with the cart-ſaddle; ſaid horſe has ſomething of a cramp or lameneſs in the near hind foot, which may be obſerved when he is firſt rode, was ſhod before. I have great reaſon to believe the ſaid horſe was ſtolen, by a certain ROBERT JONES, a very great villain and a noted horſe-thief, who broke out of Glouceſter goal, about 3 years ago, and was then ſervant to one Allen Gillaſpie, of this County; the ſaid Jones was on the plantation the day the ſaid horſe was ſtole: He had on a browniſh coat, white breeches, brown worſted ſtockings; he is a luſty ſtrong made fellow, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has ſhort brown hair, was born in Ireland, ſpeaks a little on the brogue. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and for the horſe only, ten dollars, paid by WILLIAM PATTERSON.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid Jones is gone by way of Carliſle, towards Virginia. ¶ 6 W. *Auguſt* 24, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Indentures of a few SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, arrived in the Ship Philadelphia, from LONDONDERRY. For Terms, apply to Captain JOHN WINNING, on board ſaid Ship, at William Allen, Eſquire's Wharff. *January* 10, 1774.

FINE SPERMACETI LAMP OIL,

IS manufactured, and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Spermaceti Works, in Arch-ſtreet, a few Doors above Sixth-ſtreet. The extraordinary Quality of this Oil will (he preſumes) recommend it to all who pleaſe to make Trial of it.

Thetf. RICHARD WELLS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

February 9, 1774. NUMB. 2355.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BY Order of an Orphan's Court, will be SOLD, at public VENDUE, on the Premiſes, the 15th of February inſtant, the Dwelling-houſe and Plantation, late Joſeph Smith's, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated by the River Delaware, in the Townſhip of Briſtol, and County of Bucks, about two Miles from the Borough of Briſtol, by the public Road leading to Trenton, containing about 55 Acres, whereon is an Orchard, with a Variety of Fruit Trees. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, when the Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the above Time and Place, by THOMAS MURPHY, and HANNAH MURPHY, Adminiſtrat. ¶

Philadelphia, February 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 315 acres, lying in Suſſex county, Weſt New-Jerſey, near Muſconetcunk river, about ten miles from Pitt's-town; there are about thirty acres of ſaid land cleared and in good fence, with a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon; there is great plenty of limeſtone on the tract, and two runs of water, on which may be made a ſufficient quantity of meadow.

Alſo, to be ſold, Twenty-one acres of MARSH, capable of being made into good meadow, ſituate near the mouth of Penſocken Creek, and bounded by ſaid creek and the river Delaware, on the Jerſey ſide, five miles from this city.

Likewiſe, Seventy acres of WOODLAND, in Burlington county, adjoining lands of Evan Reynolds, and Hugh Runyan, a mile and an half from Trenton; late part of the eſtate of Elizabeth Biles, deceaſed. Apply to

LAMBERT CADWALADER.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Monday, the 21ſt day of February inſtant, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets aforeſaid, and nearly oppoſite Elm-ſtreet, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground now or late of William Collins, William Shippen, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Six Spaniſh Piſtoles and an half; late the eſtate of Henry Hinkey; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of February inſtant, at the houſe of Jeremiah Baker, known by the Sign of Noah's Ark, in the Northern Liberties, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, kitchen and workſhop, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, by Cohoxon Run, by ground of William Clifton, George Heyle, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Eſq; late High-Sheriff.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Weſt-Jerſey, ſſ. *February* 4, 1774.

WHEREAS the line of partition and diviſion between the eaſtern and weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey hath not yet been legally run: And whereas an act of the Legiſlature of the colony of New-York, and a ſimilar act of the colony of New-Jerſey, have paſſed, fixing the North Station Point. And as a final ſettlement of the ſaid line is a matter of importance, and greatly concerns the general Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey; therefore the Council of Proprietors, at their preſent meeting, did agree to give public notice, that on Friday, the Eighteenth of February inſtant, there ſhould be a general meeting of the Proprietors of the ſaid weſtern diviſion, in order to conſult on ſuitable meaſures to be taken to obtain a ſpeedy ſettlement of the ſaid line. This is therefore to requeſt a general meeting of the Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey, on the ſaid day, at the houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the city of Burlington, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

§ WILLIAM HEULINGS, Clk.

Burlington, January 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ELOPED from his ſervice, belonging to the ſubſcriber in Burlington, an indented ſervant man, by name THOMAS GRIFFITHS, a native of England; in the former part of his life, when reſident in his Mother Country, kept a tavern, in the city of London, known by the ſign of the King's Arms, in Leaden-hall-ſtreet, but for ſome years before he left England rented a conſiderable farm near Briſtol. This advertiſement implies, that whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals in America, and will give intelligence to his maſter in Burlington, ſhall receive the above reward. He is a well-looking man, between the age of 30 and 40, of a middle ſtature, ſtoops in his walk, and cannot with the ſmalleſt degree of effrontery look a man in the face; has an eaſy, ſoft, ſmooth manner of ſpeaking: Was habited in an old dove coloured coat and waiſtcoat, with metal buttons, an old pair of leather breeches, and flopped hat. Had with him a bag of clothes, which the ſubſcriber ſuppoſes may contain 3 or 4 ſhirts, an old brown coat, a red waiſtcoat, ſtockings, *&c.* BALDWIN WAKE. ¶

Philadelphia County, December 13, 1773.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, on Tueſday, the Firſt Day of March next, will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in the Townſhip of Upper-Salford, in the County of Philadelphia; bounded by Lands of William Walton on the South-weſt, Philip Wentz on the North-weſt and North-eaſt, and Francis Ganderwit on the South-eaſt; containing about 62 Acres; late the Real Eſtate of Mark Hertzell, late of Upper-Salford aforeſaid, Yeoman, deceaſed. Alſo all that the ſaid Mark Hertzell's one full equal and undivided ſeventh Part or Share of and in a certain other Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate on Reek Valley Creek, in Upper-Salford aforeſaid; bounded by Land of Jacob Wilhelm on the South-weſt, by vacant Land on the South-eaſt, by Land of Joſeph Leacock and by vacant Land on the North-eaſt, and by vacant Land on the North-weſt; containing about One Hundred Acres and an Half.

GEORGE HERTZELL, }
JACOB HERTZELL. } Adminiſtrators.

WANTS a PLACE,

A WOMAN, with a good BREAST of MILK. Enquire at Mr. WELCH's, in Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. ¶

THE Curious in BOOKS, and all SENTIMENTALISTS, who chooſe to illuminate and elevate their Underſtandings, by the moſt ſafe and certain Step-ladders to Knowledge, are requeſted to obſerve, A valuable Collection of NEW and OLD BOOKS, will begin to be exhibited by AUCTION, by

ROBERT BELL,

BOOKSELLER, and Profeſſor of Book-Auctioniering, at the UNIVERSAL LIBRARY, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, within the Liberties of the City of Philadelphia,

ON MONDAY, the Seventh of February 1774,
At Six o'Clock in the Evening, and to be continued for eight or ten Evenings ſucceſſively (Sundays excepted.)

In this Collection are contained many capital Books, in Arts, Sciences, Hiſtory, Divinity, Law, Phyſic, &c. &c. &c. with a numerous Catalogue, of elegant Authors on the moſt refined and ſublime Morality: And a conſiderable Liſt of Novel Writers, whoſe depictive Talents tend to dignify the human Mind, by an Abundance of recreative and inſtructive Entertainment, calculated to guide the Youth of both Sexes through the dangerous Whirlpool of agitated Paſſions.

Learn to be wiſe from others Harms,
And you ſhall do full well. Old Engliſh Ballad.

⁂ Gentlemen and Ladies who wiſh to ſell, exchange, or chooſe to take the Chance of the public Prices, by AUCTION, for Libraries or Parcels of BOOKS, will be waited upon, by

Their reſpectful Servant,
ROBERT BELL, Auctionier.

'Tis not in Mortals to command Succeſs;
But we'll do more, Sempronius, *we'll deſerve it.*
Addiſon's Cato.

‡‖‡ Printed Catalogues are given away *(gratis)* at the Place of Sale, next Door to St. Paul's Church, Third-ſtreet.

Salem County, February 2, 1774.

IS in excellent order, That famous HORSE BOHEMIA, whoſe ſtock is allowed to be equal if not ſuperior to any one horſe in America; and will cover this ſeaſon, till the Firſt of Auguſt next, at the ſtable of JOHN DICKINSON, in Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, at Forty Shillings the ſeaſon per each Mare. Good paſturage will be provided, at 2s. 6d. per week, and proper attendance, by the ſubſcriber.

Alſo will cover this ſeaſon, at the place abovementioned, until the Firſt of Auguſt, a thorough bred Country HORSE, at Twenty-five Shillings the ſeaſon per each Mare; he is an excellent dark bay, full 16 hands high, and equal in proportion, riſing ten years old, his two hind feet white, with black legs, a ſtar and ſnip, a very ſwift pacer, trots remarkably well, with eaſe to the rider, ſpirits and gaiety of carriage, and is allowed by good judges to be the fineſt Country Horſe, that ever yet appeared in this province. Paſturage and attendance will be provided as abovesaid, by DAVID HENRY. ‖ 6W.

Plumſted, Bucks county, February 1, 1774.

PHILIP WOOD, *my huſband, having advertiſed me, in the Pennſylvania Gazette,* No. 2352, *ſetting forth that I have for ſome time paſt behaved in a very unbecoming manner, particularly to him, and that I have eloped from him on account of ſome debates that have ſubſiſted between us, occaſions me to make this reply,----had he given the public a genuine account of the debates which he ſays ſubſiſted between us, he would have ſaved me the trouble of that diſagreeable taſk; but ſince he has acquainted the public of the ſhameful diviſion of his family, and laid all the odium upon me, I do now declare to the world, with a ſorrowful heart, that, were it in my power to live with him in peace, I would continue with him, even in the greateſt poverty or diſtreſs, as he is my huſband, as well for the fulfilling of my marriage vows, as for the credit of four children which are all his by me; but he has, for many years paſt, treated me with unkind ſcurrilous language, harſh ill names, and ſtruck me with iron pots, chairs, and even any thing that lay ready to his hand; he once beat me ſo unmercifully with a bridle, that I bore the marks of the bitts for ſeveral weeks after;---he has abuſed his obedient dejected children, with ſuch harſh language and immoderate correction, and kept from them a ſufficient allowance of the neceſſaries of life, that not one of them is living with him at preſent, yea, it is well known that ſome of them choſe rather to ſeek their bread among ſtrangers, when almoſt in their infancy, than put up with the baſe and uncharitable uſage of their father, when at the ſame time his eſtate is worth about* 15 *or* 16 *hundred pounds.---These intolerable grievances are the cauſe of the unhappy debates that ſubſiſted between us, and which cauſes me to decline living with him any longer, or returning to my place of abode, and to my duty, as he deceitfully expreſſes it;---that I eloped from him is a ſhameful falſhood, ſince it is well known he turned me and ſome of the children out of doors, burned a part of our clothes, and turned us off partly naked; and, when ſome of our neighbours, through pity to us, entreated him to let us return home, he abſolutely refuſed, and immediately bolted the door.---Thus have I given the public a ſhort account of the cauſe of our ſeparation, which I ſolemnly declare was not of my choice; for I am now an old woman, much enfeebled with hardſhip and grief, and not capable of procuring the neceſſaries of life; yet, rather than endanger my life by dwelling with him any longer, I am reſolved, with the advice of almoſt all my friends and neighbours, not to ſolicit him to let me return any more, but depend on the Providence of God and my poor weak induſtry for my ſuſtenance, during the few remaining days of my diſconſolate life.* ANN WOOD. ¶

Campington, near Philadelphia, January 28, 1774.

BARBARA SEYFERHELD, the Widow and Executrix of DAVID SEYFERHELD, late of Philadelphia, Skin-dreſſer, deceaſed, hereby forewarns all perſons not to take an aſſignment of either of certain two BONDS, the one for Twenty Pounds, and the other for Twenty-nine Pounds; which bonds are wrote as if the ſaid David Seyferheld owed the ſaid ſeveral ſums unto one Michael Crows, of the city of Philadelphia, Wood-corder; but, the ſaid Twenty Pounds were paid to George Crows, the ſon of the ſaid Michael, and a counterfeit bond delivered up, and the genuine bond kept by the ſaid George Crows [who lately was in Philadelphia goal, and pillored for counterfeiting names and writings] and the ſaid Twenty-nine Pounds never were a debt; and the ſaid bond, to ſaid George or Michael for the ſame, a mere counterfeit, as the ſaid David Seyferheld ſince obtained a full diſcharge, of the ſaid Michael Crows, but could not obtain the ſaid bonds. The ſaid *Barbara Seyferheld* alſo deſires all perſons, that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of her ſaid late huſband, *David Seyferheld*, deceaſed, to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, and receive payment; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, to come, forthwith, to prevent trouble, and pay the ſame, to the ſaid

¶ BARBARA SEYFERHELD, Executrix.

BOSTON, *January* 27.

Yeſterday the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province met here, agreeable to the laſt Prorogation, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Letters which I have received ſince your laſt Seſſion from the Right Honourable the Earl of DARTMOUTH, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, have divers Matters in them, which I am now to communicate to you.

The Indians of Martha's Vineyard have, by their Agent, made their Application to his Majeſty in Council, reſpecting their Claim to the Iſland Chobboquiddick. A Copy of their Petition ſhall be laid before you. No Determination has been yet made upon it. They are recommended to my Countenance and Protection. In the Year 1763 their Caſe was brought before the General Court, and referred to a Committee of both Houſes, by whom, I have Reaſon to think, it was fully and impartially conſidered; but, by ſome Means or other, no Report from that Committee was ever laid before the Court.---I am to deſire you now to take the Affair into Conſideration, and I hope you will prevent all Grounds or Pretence for any further Complaint of the Denial or Delay of Juſtice.

The Settlement of the Weſtern Line of this Province, where it is bounded by the Eaſtern Line of the Province of *New-York*, has been laid before his Majeſty. I have the Satisfaction of being informed, that the Part which I took in the Settlement of this Line is conſidered as an acceptable Service to the King, as it tended to bring to an Iſſue a Diſpute which has been the Source of ſo much Miſchief to two of his Colonies. I have Reaſon to expect his Majeſty's Confirmation, as ſoon as the neceſſary Formalities of Office will admit.

I gave the earlieſt Attention to the Requeſt of the Council and Houſe in their Addreſs to me of the 23d of *January* laſt. I made the cleareſt and fulleſt Repreſentation of the Caſe to which it referred, and I am encouraged to hope for ſuch Determination and Order as ſhall be ſatisfactory to you.

The judicial Proceedings of the Governor and Council, as the Supreme Court of Probate, and as the Court for determining in Caſes of Marriage and Divorce, having been impeded in many Inſtances, where the Opinion of the Governor has been different from that of the Majority of Counſellors preſent, the Governor having always conſidered his Conſent as neceſſary to every judicial Act, in the Year 1771 I ſtated the Arguments, as well againſt as for the Claim of the Governor, and his Majeſty having been pleaſed to order the Caſe thus ſtated to be laid before the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, I am now able to inform you, that it has been ſignified to me to be his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that I do acquieſce in the Determination of the Majority of Counſellors preſent, voting as a Court for proving Wills and Adminiſtration, and deciding Controverſies concerning Marriage and Divorce, although I ſhould differ in Opinion from that Majority. This Order more immediately reſpects the Council; nevertheleſs, the tender Regard which his Majeſty has ſhewn for the Intereſt and Convenience of his Subjects, in a Conſtruction of the Charter, different from what had been made by all his Governors ever ſince its firſt Publication, make it proper for me to communicate the Order to both Houſes.

I am required to ſignify to you, his Majeſty's Diſapprobation of the Appointment of Committees of Correſpondence in various Inſtances, which ſit and act during the Receſs of the General Court by Propogation.

Theſe are all the Matters which, from my public Letters, I am to lay before you at preſent.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

There never has been a Time, ſince the firſt Settlement of the Country, when the Treaſury has been in ſo good a State as it is now, I may congratulate the Province upon its being entirely free from Debt, the Tax of the laſt Year, with the Stock in the Treaſury, being equal to all the Securities due from the Government, and to the Charges of the current Year. It is, at leaſt, worth conſidering, whether it may not be adviſeable in your preſent Seſſion, by a moderate Duty on Spirituous Liquors, by an additional Impoſt, or by ſuch other Ways and Means as you may think more fit, to provide for the Charges of another Year. This will prevent the Neceſſity which the Aſſembly, at the Seſſion in *May* next, will otherwiſe be under, of contracting a new public Debt.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

There are certain Parts of the Public Buſineſs of the Province, which have uſually been omitted in the Seſſion which, by Charter, muſt annually be held in *May*, in Expectation of another Seſſion at this Seaſon of the Year, and I need not particularly point them out to you. I may not neglect earneſtly recommending to you, to employ the Powers with which you are entruſted, in promoting the Tranquility and good Order of the Government. You have no Reaſon to doubt of the Conſent of the Chair to every Bill or Vote which ſhall have that Tendency.

Council Chamber,
January 26, 1774. T. HUTCHINSON.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

LAST Tueſday, about two o'Clock, Mr. George-Robert-Twelves Hewes was coming along Fore-ſtreet, near Captain Ridgway's, and found the redoubted John Malcom ſtanding over a ſmall Boy, who was puſhing a litle Sled before him, curſing, damning, threatening, and ſhaking a very large Cane, with a very heavy Ferril on it, over his Head. The Boy at that Time was perfectly quiet, notwithſtanding which Malcom continued his Threats of ſtriking him, which Mr. Hewes conceiving if he ſtruck him with that Weapon he muſt have killed him out-right, came up to him, and ſaid to him, Mr. Malcom, I hope you are not going to ſtrike this Boy with that Stick. Malcom returned, you are an impertinent Raſcal, it is none of your Buſineſs. Mr. Hewes then aſked him, what had the Child done to him. Malcom damned him, and aſked him if he was going to take his Part? Mr. Hewes anſwered no further than this, that he thought it was a Shame for him to ſtrike the Child with ſuch a Club as that, if he intended to ſtrike him. Malcom on that damned Mr. Hewes, calling him a Vagabond, and ſaid he would let him know he ſhould not ſpeak to a Gentleman in the Street. Mr. Hewes returned to that, he was neither a Raſcal nor Vagabond, and though a poor Man was in as good Credit in Town as he was. Malcom called him a Liar, and ſaid he was not, nor ever would be. Mr. Hewes retorted, be that as it will, I never was tarred nor feathered any how. On this Malcom ſtruck him, and wounded him deeply on the Forehead, ſo that Mr. Hewes for ſome Time loſt his Senſes. Captain Godfrey, then preſent, interpoſed, *and after ſome Altercation Malcom went Home, where the People gathering round, he came out and abuſed them greatly, ſaying, you ſay I was tarred and feathered, and that it was not done in a proper Manner, damn you, let me ſee the Man that dare to do it better! I want to ſee it done in the new-faſhioned Manner. After Malcom had thus bullied the People ſome Time, and Mr. Uſher, the Conſtable, had perſuaded him into the Houſe, Mrs. Malcom threw up a Saſh, and begged the People to go away, and Malcom came ſuddenly behind her, and puſhing his naked Sword through the Opening, pricked Mr. Waddel in the Breaſt; the Bone ſtopping its Courſe, which would otherwiſe have reached his Vitals. Mr. Waddel on this made a Stroke at the Window with his Cane, and broke a Square of Glaſs, through which Breach he again made a Paſs, and ſlightly wounded Mr. Waddel, who a ſecond Time returned the Blow, and Malcom withdrawing, the People diſperſed.*

Mr. Hewes, after having his Wound taken Care of, went to Juſtice Quincy, and took out a Warrant for Malcom, and gave it to a Conſtable, who went to Malcom's Houſe to ſerve it, but found the Doors ſhut againſt him, and was told by him, from a Window, that he would not be taken that Day, as he ſhould be followed by a damn'd Mob, but would ſurrender To-morrow Afternoon. Here the Matter appeared to ſubſide, till in the Evening the People being informed of the Outrages he had committed, the Threatenings and Defiances he had uttered, and among other Things, that he would ſplit down the Yankees by Dozens, and receive 20l. Sterling a Head for every one he deſtroyed, they muſtered and went to his Houſe, which being barred againſt them, and he menacing with his loaded Piſtols, which he declared he would fire upon them, if they came near him, they got Ladders, and beating in an upper Window, entered the Houſe, and took him without Loſs of Blood, and dragging him out, put him on a Sled, and amidſt the Huzzas of Thouſands, brought him into King-ſtreet. Several Gentlemen endeavoured to divert the Populace from their Intention, alledging that he was open to the Laws of the Land, which would undoubtedly award a reaſonable Satisfaction to the Parties he had abuſed; they anſwered he had been an old, impudent and miſchievous Offender----he had joined in the Murders at North-Carolina---he had ſeized Veſſels on Account of Sailors having a Bottle or two of Gin on board---he had in Office, and otherwiſe, behaved in the moſt capricious, inſulting, and daringly abuſive Manner---and on every Occaſion diſcovered the moſt rooted Enmity to this Country, and the Defenders of its Rights---that in Caſe they let him go, they might expect a like Satisfaction as they had received in the Caſes of Richardſon and the Soldiers, and the other Friends of Government. With theſe and ſuch like Arguments, together with a gentle crouding of Perſons not of their Way of thinking out of the Ring, they proceeded to elevate Mr. Malcom from his Sled into a Cart, and ſtripping him to Buff and Breeches, gave him a modern Jacket, and hied him away to Liberty-Tree, where they propoſed to him to renounce his preſent Commiſſion, and ſwear that he would never hold another inconſiſtent with the Liberties of his Country; but this he obſtinately refuſing, they then carted him to the Gallows, paſſed a Rope round his Neck, and threw the other End over the Beam, as if they intended to hang him: But this Manœuvre he ſet at Defiance. They then baſted him for ſome Time with a Rope's End, and threatened to cut his Ears off, and on this he complied, and they then brought him Home.

See, Reader, the Effects of a Government in which the People have no Confidence!

Let thoſe who pretend to dread Anarchy and Confuſion, at length be perſuaded to join in the only Meaſure to be depended on for their Prevention, viz. to put the Adminiſtration into the Hands of Men reverenced and beloved by the People.

SALEM, January 25.

Laſt Week four Men belonging to Marblehead were ſuſpected, by ſome Circumſtances in their Behaviour, of having a Deſign of attempting to ſteal a Quantity of Cloathing from the Eſſex Hoſpital; they were accordingly watched; and on Wedneſday Night laſt, on their Return from the Iſland, were purſued and taken. It appeared that they had picked up a Quantity of Cloathing near the Hoſpital, that was put out for airing: But, on their Return to the Town, finding themſelves purſued by ſeveral Boats, threw a conſiderable Part of it overboard. Their Perſons being ſecured till the next Day, Thurſday, a large Body of Mobility aſſembled, when it was determined, by a great Majority, that the Mode of Puniſhment ſhould be *Tarring* and *Feathering*.---In Conſequence of this Determination, the moſt extraordinary Exhibition of the Kind, ever ſeen in North-America, was drawn forth to public View. The Proceſſion formed on Thurſday Morning at the Town-Houſe in Marblehead. The four Objects of Reſentment were placed in a Cart, facing each other, having been previouſly tarred and feathered in the modern Way. A Fifer and one Drummer were placed in the Front of the Carriage, which, according to the Computation of ſome Perſons, was preceded by one thouſand People, chiefly dreſſed in Uniform, among whom were four Drummers.

In this Manner they marched from Marblehead to Salem, 4½ Miles, and entered the Town about 12 o'Clock. Here, forming a Junction with a numerous Body of the Inhabitants, they paraded through the principal Streets, with Drums beating, a Fife playing, and a large white Flag flying from the Cart, which, with the exquiſite droll and groteſque Appearance of the four tarred and feathered Objects of Deriſion, exhibited a very laughable and truly comic Scene. They went out of Town before one o'clock, and returned to Marblehead, where they diſperſed.

NEW-YORK, February 7.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated October 9, 1773.

HOW much the People are taxed in England you will judge, when I aſſure you that, according to the beſt Information I have been able to obtain, Eſtates in general pay nearly a Third of their yearly Value in Taxes; nor are their any Limits to their Extention, but the Miniſtry's Apprehenſion, that the People either could not, or would not, ſubmit to pay any more.

By this you may judge what will be the Condition of the Colonies (which you may aſſure yourſelves will not be favoured) if they once admit the Right of the Britiſh Parliament to tax them, or even if they ſubmit to ſuch Taxation: For, if the Miniſtry can but prevail with you, either by Force or Cunning, to pay their Exactions, they will not be much concerned, whether you admit their Right or not; every Day will ſtrengthen their Pretenſions to it, and their Power, and proportionably weaken yours: And if you cannot now, while the Novelty, as well as Injuſtice of the Demand, forces your general Attention, be unanimous and reſolute enough to defend your Rights and Property, it will be in vain for you to depend upon recovering them afterwards; if they are once given up, they are loſt for ever. The plauſible Pretence for the Taxation of the Britiſh Colonies is, that as they receive Benefit and Protection from the Britiſh Government, they ought to contribute to the Expence of it, eſpecially as the People in Great-Britain are already burdened as heavily as they are able to bear. This Pretence gives the Meaſure, with ignorant People, ſome Degree of Popularity; but the Nation in general (I do not mean thoſe concerned in the executive Powers of Government) ſee through the Falacy, and deteſt it. They look upon the preſent Struggle between the Colonies, in Defence of their Rights and Freedom, and the arbitrary Powers which would enſlave them, in a very intereſting Point of View. They conſider American *Freedom* as the *Palladium* of their *own*: They therefore wiſh and pray for your Firmneſs, Perſeverance and Succeſs; though from their preſent Circumſtances and Situation they cannot yet effectually aſſiſt you. The Engliſh Conſtitution, almoſt deſtroyed in England, from your Virtue and Reſolution, they hope may revive again, and recover its former Life and Vigour; at leaſt that, if rooted out of Great-Britain, it may live and flouriſh in America, which now begins to be conſidered as an Aſylum from Oppreſſion, not only in England, but in all the Nations of Europe. And if you do but preſerve your conſtitutional Rights and Liberties, you may depend upon it, that People, and Arts, and Manufactories, will flock to you from all Quarters of the Globe; and Riches and Power will follow of Courſe. But take Care you do not fall into the Vices, Luxury and Oppreſſion, that have brought Ruin and Deſtruction to all the greateſt States and Kingdoms, that ever appeared in the World, and which now threaten the like Fate to the Land of our Nativity. Conſider the Importance of the Parts you are now to act, the Freedom, the Happineſs of yourſelves and your Poſterity, of the whole Britiſh Nation, and of the Oppreſſed of all Nations, ſeem now to depend upon you. The Eyes, the anxious Hopes of all, are upon you. Think! oh think! what ought to be your Conduct, when a Charge of ſuch Conſequence devolves upon you: Providence has placed you in a moſt important Station; ſee that you diſcharge the Duties of it with Faithfulneſs and Dignity. Great will be your Praiſe if you do, and your Diſhonour if you do not. If the enormous Taxes that are laid upon the People of England, and even thoſe that are demanded of her Colonies, were really neceſſary for the Support of her *conſtitutional* Government, it might be an Excuſe for *propoſing* them; but in that Caſe, both the Expediency and Mode of levying them in America, if the Coloniſts are really Freemen, ought undoubtedly to depend upon their Judgment and Determination. But when we find, by woful Experience, the principal Deſign and Application of the Money extorted from the People is to violate their moſt ſacred Rights, to ſubvert the Engliſh Conſtitution, and eſtabliſh a Syſtem of Oppreſſion and Tyranny in its Stead, the Demand itſelf is both an open Attack upon our Rights, and an Inſult to our Underſtanding; and a tame Submiſſion, or an irreſolute Refuſal, will juſtly be imputed to Puſillanimity, Meanneſs and Cowardice.

Indeed if the Miniſtry could effect their Scheme of Taxing the Colonies, tho' it might afford them a temporary Relief from their preſent Embarraſſment, it would only for a ſhort Time ſuſpend the inevitable Ruin that awaits their Meaſures, which no national Funds can poſſibly long ſupport. A Syſtem of Bribery and Corruption muſt neceſſarily produce its own ſpeedy Deſtruction. So that if you ſhould ſubmit to be taxed and enſlaved, your Freedom would be ſacrificed for Nothing,---unleſs to make the Ruin of Great-Britain more certain, and have the Honour, or rather Diſhonour, of falling with it. If you maintain your Right and Freedom, Great-Britain may poſſibly recover its Conſtitution, through the mere Failure of Means to accompliſh its Deſtruction. Already the Syſtem of Corruption is in the utmoſt Diſorder, the Streams of Wealth, neceſſary to ſupport it, begin to fail, and many of their Sources are quite exhauſted,---the oppreſſed People are already taxed as much or more than they can bear;---Trade and Manufactories decay daily, Oppreſſion begins to be generally felt, and all are alarmed at the Conſequences.

The Miniſtry, who have the Eaſt-India Company at Command, and do what they pleaſe with them, after having enabled them to draw to themſelves a great Part of the national Wealth, have, by ſqueezing it from them again, and laying a Duty on their Tea, which prevented the Sale of it in America, almoſt reduced them, as a Company, to a State of Bankruptcy. To prevent this, and at the ſame Time to gain the favourite Point of ſubjecting the Colonies to the Payment of Taxes, impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament, the Scheme was deviſed, of the Company's ſending Their Tea to America, ſubject to no Tax but that impoſed by the Parliament on its Arrival there. This was thought a maſterly Stroke of the Miniſtry, whereby they might accompliſh their Deſign on America, and at the ſame Time ſell the Eaſt-India Company's Tea, and enable them to repay the £140,000, which the Bank then lent them, to ſave them from the Bankruptcy that threatened them. But I hope my Countrymen in America will have Wiſdom and Virtue to avoid the Snare laid for them, the Succeſs of which, tho' greatly deſired by the Miniſtry, is at the ſame Time doubted, as well as by the moſt reſpectable People who have heard of the Scheme, and would heartily rejoice to find you have Virtue to render it abortive.

There are indeed here ſome ſordid Spirits, who think the Colonies flouriſh too faſt, and envy their growing Greatneſs. But theſe Miſanthropiſts are not conſiderable, either in Number or Abilities.

If you acquit yourſelves properly in this Trial, I have ſome Reaſon to hope it will be the laſt formidable one you will have to ſuſtain. Some of theſe Teas are to be ſent to ſeveral different Colonies, to try the Spirit of the People, and according as they behave they will hereafter be conſidered and treated,---as Freemen, or as Slaves. I have the beſt Authority for what I write, and you may depend upon the Truth of it. There are now gone down the River, for America, 2000 Cheſts of Tea, three Years old, ſome of it mouldy and unwholeſome, to be ſold at public Vendue, as low as 17d. per Pound. General Monckton was offered a Commiſſion to go with it to New-York, and land it under his Protection, as he was known to be much eſteemed there: But he, who is a true friend to the Colonies, and the Rights of a Britiſh Subject, nobly refuſed,------as did alſo the Captains of the American Ships, to take it on Freight.---And numerous are the People here, who join me in earneſt Hopes and Wiſhes, that your Conduct, on this important Occaſion, will equally merit Applauſe, and procure to yourſelves and Country immortal Honour, and permanent Happineſs: England will glory in your Relation to her, and join you in Support of that Freedom, and thoſe Principles, that raiſed her to Grandeur and Eminence among the Nations.---Be watchful, be firm, and be happy, &c. T."

His Excellency the Governor was, the 28th ult. ſeized with a violent Attack from a bilious Diſorder, which for ſome Time threatened his Life; but his Excellency is now much better. And we have the Pleaſure to inform the Public, that Mrs. Tryon is alſo on the Recovery.

Captain John Lawrence, from the Weſt-Indies, the 18th ult. in Lat. 34, Long. 66:20, ſpoke with a Brig, from Barbados for Virginia, 40 Days out, that met with very hard Weather; the 29th following, Captain Lawrence alſo ſpoke with Captain M'Cullough, in Lat. 38, bound for Philadelphia, from Jamaica, 10 Weeks out, and in great Diſtreſs for the Want of Proviſions.

Captain Daniel Moore, from the Weſt-Indies, informs us, that the Schooner Polly, Captain Sandeman, and the Schooner Polly, Captain Allwell, both from Connecticut for Jamaica, were caſt away on the 19th of December laſt, near Cape-Francois, Veſſels and Cargoes entirely loſt; and on the 25th of the ſame Month, Capt. James Creighton, in a Sloop, from this Port, was caſt away on a Reef going into Cape Francois; Veſſel loſt, and greateſt Part of the Cargoe, but the Crew ſaved.

The 19th of December, Lat. 27, Capt. Moore ſpoke with the Brig Polly, Capt. Shields, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, 80 Days out, had been in 17 Fathom Water, but being in Want of Proviſions, intended for Cape-Nichola.

Monday Evening, the 24th ult. the Houſe of Mr. Jeſſe Reener, at St. George's Manor, in Suffolk County, Long-Iſland, was burnt to the Ground, by which melancholy Accident, Mr. Reener has loſt his Wife and three Children, they having periſhed in the Flames. The three Children, it ſeems, were ſent to Bed in an upper Chamber, and carried with them a Split of Pine, which it is ſuppoſed they did not take proper Care of, and by that Means ſet Fire to the Houſe; and the Mother being below with two other Children, on the Diſcovery of the Fire, 'tis imagined went up to the Relief of thoſe above, and by that Means loſt her Life.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 9.

Saturday laſt arrived here from New-York, on their Way to Virginia, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Dunmore (Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia) Lord Fincaſtle, the Hon. Alexander Murray, with the Ladies Catherine, Auguſta and Suſan Murray, Sons and Daughters of thoſe noble Perſonages, accompanied by Lord Drummond, Major Small, Capt. Foy, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, his Lady, *&c.*

On Saturday, the third ult. departed this Life, JOHN PRICE, *Eſq; of Lower Chicheſter, in the County of Cheſter, a moſt valuable Member of the Community: He was a genuine Picture of Probity in all his Dealings, which were very extenſive, having been concerned in ſeveral Branches of Buſineſs, wherein none could ſay he ever took an Advantage. In his domeſtic Affairs, frugal and induſtrious, which made his Houſe the ſmiling Seat of Plenty, where his Friends had ever a kind Welcome, and generous Entertainment, without Extravagance: His Confidants were but few, and to them he was ſtedfaſt to the laſt: He had a high Senſe of Honour and Honeſty, which made him ſcrupulouſly punctual in all his Engagements, and he would rather be a Loſer than forfeit his Word; ſo that thoſe he had any Dealings with were as ſure of Performance at the Time appointed, as if in their own Poſſeſſion. If we view him as a Magiſtrate, he had few, without Reflection on any, that did excel him; he might properly be called a Juſtice of the Peace, becauſe he always endeavoured to mollify the Aſperity of exaſperated Tempers, who came before him, making Enemies Friends before they parted, and that without putting the poor Litigants to any Coſt, whoſe Families, perhaps, ſtood in Need of Bread: Thus was he a Pattern, worthy of all in that Station to imitate; for* bleſſed are the Peace-makers, for they ſhall be called the Children of God. *He has left a pretty tho' diſconſolate Family behind him, who can only derive Comfort now from the ſpotleſs Character he has left behind him. His Corps was decently interred on the fifth, being attended by a numerous Company of reſpectable Inhabitants far and near.* Bleſſed are the Dead which die in the Lord, even ſo ſaith the Spirit, for they reſt from their Labours, and their good Works do follow them.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

For a FREEMAN *to be* Tenant at Will *of his* LIBERTY! *I* will *not* agree *to it.---It is a* Tenure *not to be found in all Littleton.*

COKE.

To the JUDGE of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY, at PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,

THERE is no Occaſion to make any Apology for conſidering you as the Writer of a Piece, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Journal laſt Week, under the Signature of Civis, in which an Attempt was made to vindicate your Commiſſion. The Stile and Matter as effectually betray the Author to the Public, as if his Name had been ſubſcribed to it. It is but Juſtice, however, to ſay, that the Decency and Moderation with which it is written, are worthy both of Praiſe and Imitation. We ſeldom ſee Diſputes, eſpecially where a Man's Intereſt is ſo intimately concerned, conducted in a Manner ſo little liable to Exception. No Perſon can poſſibly reſpect you more for ſuch Behaviour than I do.

The Controverſy, Sir, ſeems to turn wholly on the following Queſtion, namely, Whether your Commiſſion does not give you Power to try many Cauſes, both civil and criminal, which are, and ought to be, cognizable only in Courts of Common Law? In order to prove the Affirmative of the Queſtion, I thought it the beſt Way to aſcertain the Line of Juriſdiction between the Courts of Admiralty in England, and the General Courts eſtabliſhed by the municipal Laws of the Country. This Line, as drawn in England, I endeavoured to compare with that delineated in your Commiſſion. From the Compariſon I ventured to infer, that the Lines were by no Means parallel.----This, however, you have thought proper to conteſt, and boldly inſiſt that there is no Difference between the Admiralty Juriſdiction, as exerciſed at this Day in England, and that authorized by your Commiſſion. The Authorities, however, which I cited out of the 4th Inſtitute, you are ſo prudent as not to contradict, or even attempt to explain away.---They ſufficiently prove, that the Court of Admiralty in England hath no Juriſdiction in any Action, with Regard to Freight, Charter Parties, Policies of Inſurance, Bottomry Bonds, &c.---You only oppoſe to them "a few Paſſages, tranſcribed" out of Beawes's Mercantile Dictionary. With regard to the firſt of them, viz. "that the Admiralty hath Juriſdiction in Caſes of Freight, Mariners Wages, Breach of Charter Parties, tho' made within the Realm, if the Penalty be not demanded, and likewiſe in Caſe of building, mending, ſaving and victualling Ships, &c. ſo as the Suit be againſt the Ship, and not only againſt the Parties," it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the Book there cited, I mean 2 Croke 216, has no Authority to ſupport any ſuch Thing. There is not indeed, as far as I could find, the leaſt Foundation in all Croke's Reports for the Aſcertion. Where Beawes met with it, I am at a Loſs to tell, unleſs it was in Godolphins's Juriſdiction of the Admiralty, or in Ridley's View of the Civil Law: Books, which are high enough in their Claims for the Power of Courts of Admiralty, and which have therefore been long ſince exploded as Authorities on that Head. But wherever it was taken from, it can only be true, as far as it regards Mariners Wages.[*] The Diſtinction that the Admiralty hath Juriſdiction in Caſe of a Charter Party, *ſo as the Penalty be not demanded*, is found only among the Advocates for the Extenſion of the Civil Law. Sir Edward Coke, when he ſays that the Admiralty cannot meddle with Cauſes on Charter Parties, is perfectly ſilent as to it: So indeed are all the other Books of the Common Law: And theſe, as a Lawyer, you cannot but know, are eſteemed much better Authorities in Weſtminſter-Hall, than Ridley, Godolphin or Beawes.

Your next Authority is likewiſe "tranſcribed" from the ſame Author, and is by him taken from Wood's Inſtitute of the Civil Law. With regard to the Subſtance of it, I ſhall only ſay, that it is expreſly contradicted by the Books of the Common Law in every Article, except that of ſuing in the Admiralty for Seamens Wages, and on Hypothecations. It would be endleſs to multiply Authorities on this Head. It has been determined more than once, that a Court of Admiralty cannot hold Plea of any Contract under Seal, except in the Inſtance of an Hypothecation. Hence it is, that if Sailors make any ſpecial Agreement under Seal with regard to the Payment of their Wages, they cannot afterwards recover them in a Court of Admiralty.[†] This too will ſerve to ſhew the Futility of the Diſtinction you aim at, with reſpect to Charter Parties, which are always under Seal. It muſt be owned indeed, there is a Confuſion, if not Contradiction, in ſome of the Law Books, as to the Objects of the Juriſdiction of a Court of Admiralty in England. I have not the Leiſure at preſent, nor indeed would it ſuit the Limits of a News-paper Diſquiſition, to attempt to reconcile them. Upon the whole, however, I cannot help thinking, that the general Principle, viz. "That the Admiralty hath no Juriſdiction where the Contract is made on Land, though it is to be executed on the Sea, or where it is made at Sea, and to be performed at Land," will appear to every Perſon in America (yourſelf excepted) to be the eſtabliſhed Rule of Deciſion.[‡] No Doubt there may be an Exception to it, as in the common Caſe of Mariners ſuing for Wages; which is ſaid to be an Indulgence of the Courts of Common Law, from Compaſſion to Sailors. And an Indulgence it moſt certainly is; for whenever they are *ſued*, it muſt not be in a Court of Admiralty: But, like other Perſons, they muſt be ſued at Common Law, for the Violation of their Contracts. Though you have ſo obligingly offered your Aſſiſtance to our Shipwrights, and promiſed to get their "Dues for them, in the Compaſs of a few Days," yet I truſt, even *ſuppoſing* you had a Right to decide ſuch Cauſes, they have too high a Senſe of the infinite Superiority of the Trial by Jury, ever to commence an Action in a Court of Admiralty. I cannot diſmiſs this Part of the Argument, without citing an Authority from one of the lateſt Books of Report.[§] A Pilot ſued in the Admiralty, for piloting a Veſſel in the River Thames, from *Sea-Reach* to *Deptford*. After hearing Council, a Prohibition was ordered by the whole Court of Common Pleas: And they expreſly ſay, "there is *no Inſtance* to be found, where the Contract was at Land, and to do the Work on board, within the Body of ſome County, that the Common Law Courts have ever permitted the Admiralty to have Juriſdiction." This Caſe alone is a ſufficient Anſwer to your Aſſertion, that a Court of Admiralty hath Cognizance in Actions of Debt, for building or mending Ships. The Reporter adds, Note: By Stat. 15, Rich. 2. Chap. 3. of all Contracts and Things done, within the Bodies of Counties, as well by Land as by Water, the Admiral's Court hath *no* Juriſdiction.

The next Part of the Defence of your Commiſſion is perfectly curious and new. You charge me with having confounded the Ideas of Crime and Felony, and very gravely aſſure us, that every Crime does not include a Felony. And pray what then?---Have I

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[*] 2 *Pere William*, 367. *Sullivan's Commentary on Magna Charta*, 395, *who ſays, "the next Court that the Law of the Land allows to proceed to Sentence without a Jury, is the Court of Admiralty; and that for abſolute Neceſſity: For as its Juriſdiction is not allowed as to any Thing that happens within the Body of a County, except in one particular Inſtance,* Contracts for Sailors Wages, *but extends only to Things done on the Seas, or at moſt to Contracts made in foreign Countries (though this laſt is denied by the Lawyers of our Days to belong to them) there is no Place from whence a Jury can come."----See alſo* 3 *B. Com.* 107, *to the ſame Purpoſe.*

[†] *Salk.* 31. 2 *Stra.* 968. 1078.

[‡] 3 *Salk.* 24. 3 *B. Com.* 107. *Hob.* 11. 12.

[§] 2 *Wilſon*, 264.

ſaid that every Crime amounts to a Felony ---Far from it, Sir. I have only ſaid, that under the Deſcription of “ Offences, ſuſpected Offences and *Crimes*,” your Commiſſion gives you Power to try all thoſe that are recited in the Statute of H. 8. and that therefore it is a virtual Repeal of that Law. It is evident to the common Senſe of Mankind, that the indefinite Expreſſions of “ Offences, ſuſpected Offences and Crimes,” muſt include Treaſon, Robbery, Murder, Piracy, &c. unleſs you can ſuppoſe they are not Offences or Crimes. My Concluſion, therefore, that a ſuſpending Power is aſſumed by the Crown, ſtands in full Force againſt you. I thank you for the candid Acknowledgment, that the 28th of H. 8. has altered the Mode of Trial for thoſe capital Offences, and has directed it to be by Jury. This, you ſay, is agreed; and “ alſo that no ſingle Judge of Admiralty, ſince that Time, either in England, or the Colonies, *ought* to be veſted with ſuch Power.” I hope, Sir, you will not think me diſpoſed to remark on Trifles, when I obſerve, that this is very different from ſaying, that no Judge is *actually* veſted with ſuch Power.---Many Things are often done by Miniſters and Politicians, which moſt certainly *ought* not to be done. Among them, I think, ſhould be ranked, the flagrant Violation of Law, in giving you, or any other Man in America, an Authority which ſupercedes an Act of Parliament. Read your Commiſſion over again; and if you are not loſt to yourſelf, and to your Country, you muſt be alarmed at its Contents.---You have Authority given you (I *repeat* it with *Aſtoniſhment*, and you *ought* to read it with *Horror*) to try “ all Offences, ſuſpected Offences and Crimes.”---Treaſon, Murder, Robbery, &c. are Offences and Crimes---you have therefore Power given you to try them.----Is not this Reaſoning *plain*, and unanſwerable?---And does not your Commiſſion therefore give you Juriſdiction to try Cauſes and Perſons, which the Statute Law of England hath ſaid ſhall be tried, not according to the Principles and Practice of *your* Court, but according to the *Courſe of the Common Law*?---But I will not preſs you any further on this Point.

Your next Aſſertion, that there can be no Queſtion as to the Power of the Supreme Court of this Province, to grant a Prohibition to ſtay a Cauſe in the Admiralty, appears to be extremely groundleſs. The Act of the Aſſembly only ſays, “ That the Supreme Court ſhall exerciſe the Juriſdictions and Powers *thereby granted*, concerning all and ſingular *the Premiſes*, according to Law, as fully and amply, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, as the Juſtices of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Weſtminſter, or any of them, may or can do.” So that the Supreme Court, by this Clauſe, can only exerciſe the Powers granted therein, as fully as the *ſame* Powers may be exerciſed in any of the Courts of Weſtminſter-Hall. If you will take the Trouble of reading the preceding Clauſes of the Act, I am ſatisfied you will not find a Word about a Prohibition. There is indeed a looſe Expreſſion in the former Part of it, “ that the Supreme Court may iſſue Writs of Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, and Writs of Error, *and all remedial and other Writs*,” which, at firſt Sight, ſeems to give them a Power to iſſue any Writ whatever. But, as a Lawyer, Sir, you cannot but know, that the Writs of Prohibition and Mandamus are high Prerogative Writs, iſſuing *only* out of the Courts at Weſtminſter-Hall. This, all the Law Books which mention them, expreſly declare. Can it be ſuppoſed then, that the King in Council would ſuffer any Court in this Province, merely from the *Conſtruction* of an Act of Aſſembly, to exerciſe ſuch a tranſcendant Power?---The Reverſe is indeed highly probable. The Aſſembly certainly never dreamed of giving ſuch Power to the Supreme Court, any more than they ever dreamed, that a Judge would be eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, with the enormous Powers of your Commiſſion; otherwiſe they would doubtleſs have provided againſt the Danger.--I will ſubmit to your Conſideration, as a Lawyer, one more Obſervation on this Head. It is an eſtabliſhed Rule in the Conſtruction of an Act of Parliament, or an Act of Aſſembly, That a Deſcription, which ſpecifies Perſons or Things of an *inferior* Rank, ought not to be extended by ſubſequent *general Words* to them that are *ſuperior*, provided there are any of *inferior* Rank to ſatisfy the Words. ‖ Now, Sir, let us apply this Rule to the Caſe in Hand. Do you not know that the Writs, which the Act of Aſſembly mentions, are inferior to the high Prerogative Writs of Prohibition and Mandamus, and that the general Words, “ all other remedial Writs,” cannot be conſtrued to include them, eſpecially as there are a great many other Writs of an *inferior* Nature to ſatisfy thoſe general Words? On this Authority alone I may ſafely reſt my Opinion. The Danger therefore, for Want of a Power in this Province to ſtop the Proceedings of a Court of Admiralty, ſtill remains.

There is now only one other Part of your Defence to be anſwered. The Public are, no Doubt, much obliged by the Information you have given them, with regard to the Mode of receiving your Salary. Permanent however as you aſſure us the Fund of old Naval Stores is, on which the Payment of your Salary ultimately depends (if you ſhould not be able to levy by Way of Penalties and Forfeitures enough to pay it) I have been well informed, that it has already failed more than once.---It is moſt clear, that your Intereſt requires you ſhould increaſe, as much as you can, that Stock out of which your Salary is, “ in the firſt Place,” to be paid, in order more *certainly* to ſecure the Payment of it. If both Sources fail, *you* muſt be the Loſer---there is no other Way provided to pay you. The Penalties cannot ſtrictly be ſaid to be the Property of the Crown. They are expreſly appropriated, or mortgaged, to the Judges, as a Security for their Salaries---and this, no Doubt, with a Deſign to encourage them to do their Duty. The Influence on the Minds of ſome Judges, ariſing from this Intereſt, may not perhaps be very great. But there may poſſibly be others, who are not ſo remarkable for uncorrupted Virtue, and Attachment to their Country. For the future, therefore, ceaſe to contend, that you are not concerned in *Condemnations* made by *yourſelf*. You are plainly *intereſted* that the Forfeitures and Penalties ſhould amount ſo high, that your Salary may be in no Danger of Diminution.

Your Inſinuation, that I had looked only among News-papers for a Copy of a Commiſſion from the High Court of Admiralty, conveys a Sneer, altogether unworthy of your Character. You muſt therefore give me Leave to *look down* upon it.

Having thus finiſhed my Obſervations on the Defence of your Commiſſion, I ſhall add a few Words in Confirmation of the Objections made in a former Letter. You have, Sir, *original Juriſdiction* in Cauſes ariſing within the Provinces of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Conſequently you may call before you any Perſon from the fartheſt Part of either of thoſe Colonies, together with all the Witneſſes in the Cauſe; and for Want of Obedience, may fine, impriſon, and ſtrip them of their Eſtates. Under the Appearance of exerciſing the Power veſted in you by your Commiſſion, you may harraſs the whole Country at your Pleaſure. Nor can it be pretended that a Prohibition will lie from one of the *other* Colonies, to ſtop your Proceedings in *this*. As a Judge, you are, by no Means, on a Footing with the Sages of the Law in England, to whom you have thought proper to compare yourſelf. *They* do not hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, as *you* do, but during Life and have beſides *fixed* Salaries, paid by the Crown. *They* are not Judges of both Law and Fact, as *you* are. The Laws, which it is *their* Duty to execute, are calculated to preſerve Liberty and Property. The Laws, which *you* are appointed to execute, are calculated to introduce Tyranny and arbitrary Government.

The People in the Colonies, Sir, are not yet fully apprized of the Extent and Danger of your Commiſſion. They will, ere long, I hope, be ſenſible of it. It is impoſſible we can ever be a free People, while ſuch a Commiſſion as yours is held over our Heads, which alone, without Stamp Act, or Revenue Act, is ſufficient to proſtrate all the Liberties of America at your Feet. Like the deteſted Court of Star-Chamber, you are veſted with almoſt unlimited diſcretionary Power. If you do not trample on our deareſt Rights and Privileges, it is not becauſe you want the *Power*, but the *Will*, to do it. Depend upon it, Sir, the Americans will not always ſubmit to hold their Liberties by ſuch a diſhonourable *Tenure*. They have hitherto been attended with Triumph and Succeſs in every Struggle againſt Uſurpation and Tyranny. Life itſelf is not worth preſerving, if we once ſurrender that certain Rule of living, by which we are ſecured in the Enjoyment of our Properties, our Liberties, and our Perſons. But *theſe* muſt inevitably be in continual Danger, while your Commiſſion is in Exiſtence; for, in the Words of Lord Camden, the DISCRETION of a *Judge* is the *Law* of TYRANTS.

RUSSEL.

‖ 2 *Inſt.* 165. 166. 475. 137. 627. 3 *Inſt.* 72.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

HAVING lately been ſolicited to ſign a petition to the Houſe of Aſſembly, requeſting the removal of the eaſtern Treaſurer firſt, and then trying him, I refuſed it, as a matter that ſeemed to me unjuſt, having been ever told, and always believed, that by the laws of our country every man is to be eſteemed innocent until the contrary is ſhewn on a fair trial; to this it was anſwered, that our Repreſentatives could not get the Treaſurer tried, with inſinuations that he was ſcreened by government. As this did not ſeem to correſpond with a memorial of the Treaſurer's at the laſt ſeſſion, I determined to enquire into his conduct at this ſeſſion, and find that he has preſented the following memorials to the Houſe; and as they are intirely ſatisfactory to me, ſo I doubt not they will be ſo to others, and ſhew thoſe, that greedily ſwallow every tale that is told, how cautious they ſhould be in believing ſtories propagated to ſerve particular meaſures, and that by ſigning too haſtily theſe petitions, they have ſet a bad example for puniſhing men without a trial by the Laws of their country.

A HUNTERDON FREEHOLDER.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Province of NEW-JERSEY, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met.

The MEMORIAL *of* STEPHEN SKINNER, *one of the Treaſurers of the ſaid Province,*

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialiſt, being very uneaſy at the diſſatiſfaction which has happened on account of the robbery of the eaſtern Treaſury, and being alſo ſenſible that the ſpeedy determination of that matter will greatly tend to the public utility of this colony, doth requeſt that ſome equal meaſures may be ſpeedily fallen upon to adjuſt the ſame, and the Honourable Houſe may be aſſured, that your memorialiſt is ready and deſirous to agree and comply with every practicable method to have a trial at law in the uſual way. Should ſome other method more ſalutary be thought expedient, and not over prejudicial to your memorialiſt, he will chearfully comply therewith.

December 6, 1773. STEPHEN SKINNER.

To the Honourable the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of NEW-JERSEY.

The MEMORIAL *of* STEPHEN SKINNER, *Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Diviſion of the ſaid Province,*

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT it gives your memorialiſt great uneaſineſs to find the Houſe have come to no reſolutions on his laſt memorial; he therefore begs leave to renew his application, and intreats that this Honourable Houſe will direct a ſuit at Law to be brought againſt him, to which, as he has before declared, he will appear, put in bail, or enter into recognizance, as ſhall be required; and ſhould the verdict of his country be againſt him, he will without delay reſign his office. This his juſt and reaſonable requeſt, your memorialiſt relies, will be granted by the Repreſentatives of the people of this province; and he expects from the juſtice of the Houſe, that nothing will be done by them that may in the leaſt tend to affect the minds of the people, as he wiſhes and begs that he may have a juſt determination of this matter by a verdict of his country.

Burlington, Dec. 17, 1773. STEPHEN SKINNER.

MARRIED. Mr. BENJAMIN GIBBS, Merchant, to Miſs HANNAH SHEWELL, both of this City. VINCENT LOCKERMAN, Eſq; of Dover, to Miſs BETSEY PRYOR, of the ſame Place.

The Sloop Kitty, Captain Caton, from Hiſpaniola, and Schooner Nelly, Captain Vallence, from Dominica, are got up to Reedy-Iſland.

⁂ The Public are cautioned to beware of Counterfeit ONE SHILLING BILLS, of the BETTERING-HOUSE Money, as ſeveral are now paſſing amongſt us, dated the Tenth of March, 1769. They are done with Printing Types; the Letters are not ſo clear, look blacker, and the Impreſſion is ſtronger than the true Bills; the Paper alſo is thinner, looks of a dingy bluiſh Colour, and the Ornaments on each Side are ſomething different from the genuine Ones.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Salter,	J. Reid,	Barbados.

OUTWARDS. NONE. CLEARED. NONE.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Lancaſter, and Northampton, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quitrent, that attendance will be given, at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the Firſt of March next, to the 7th of the ſame month, for receiving the Quitrents due in the city and county of Philadelphia; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 8th of March to the 12th; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 15th to the 19th; at Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, from the 21ſt to the 26th; and, at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 4th to the 9th of April next incluſive, at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

Philadelphia County, ſſ. *January* 5, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons whom it may concern, that the Subſcribers being by the Court appointed Auditors to proceed upon a Writ of Attachment, at the Suit of MICHAEL BOWER, obtained againſt GEORGE POPE, late of the City of Philadelphia, Butcher, do intend to cloſe this Buſineſs on the 7th Day of March next, when they are to meet, at the Golden Swan Tavern, in Third-ſtreet, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon. Whoever has any Demands againſt the Eſtate of the ſaid POPE, or can give ſome certain Information, with reſpect to his Goods and Chattels, to whom, and for what Price or Conſideration, he or his Wife have diſpoſed thereof, ſince his abſconding, may, at any Time before the ſaid 7th Day of March, deliver his Account, or diſcloſe his Knowledge of the Effects of the ſaid POPE, to any one of the ſaid Auditors, at their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, in Philadelphia. LEWIS WEISS, PETER MILLER, JOHN WILLIAM HOFFMAN. ¶

Philadelphia County, February 2, 1774.

MADE his ESCAPE from the ſubſcriber, Conſtable of Briſtol townſhip, a certain WILLIAM KROWL, of Upper Dublin, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a ſtout well made man, dark hair, freſh complexion; he is a Carter, and drives his father's team double geared. Whoever takes up the ſaid William Krowl, and brings him to me, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MATTHEW INGRAM.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the Firſt of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of ISAAC GREEN, Inn-keeper, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county,

A VALUABLE BED OF IRON ORE, which has been proved to be excellent, and containing in quantity ONE ACRE, ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill, in ſaid county, and within three miles of Reading Furnace. The title indiſputable. Conditions of ſale will be made known, on the day of ſale, by JOSEPH GREEN, and ISAAC GREEN. ¶

WANTS a PLACE,

A COUNTRY NURSE, with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS of this Paper. ¶ 1 *W*.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on by the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted INN at the Yellow Springs, together with 150 acres of excellent land, about 25 acres of extraordinary good meadow, well watered, a very large dwelling-houſe, and a large new ſtone barn. The Baths and other out-houſes are in good repair; alſo a ſaw-mill, rebuilt laſt ſummer. The advantage of theſe Baths is well known to the public, an inconteſtable proof of which is the great concourſe of people;---from four to ſix hundred perſons have convened there on one day, in the ſummer ſeaſon. Alſo to be lett, two large Farms of limeſtone land, on one of which is a Tan-yard, ſituate in the Great Valley, in ſight of the ſubſcriber's habitation. For terms, apply to Doctor SAMUEL KENNEDY.

Eaſt-Whiteland, February 4, 1774.

Alſo to be ſold, a ſmall houſe, with one acre of land, planted with fruit trees, ſuitable for a tradeſman.

York County, January 31, 1774.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain plantation, and tract of about 450 acres of land, ſituate in Strabane townſhip, York county, adjoining lands late of Col. Hamilton, deceaſed, and others; there are ſeveral improvements made thereon, good meadow and upland cleared, and may be juſtly called a valuable plantation; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Samuel Bell, and to be ſold by

¶ SAMUEL EDIE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1774.

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

THERE remain yet to be diſpoſed of, for the payment of their paſſage, ſeveral GERMAN FAMILIES, conſiſting of young huſbands, wives, and likely children, who arrived here from Rotterdam in the laſt veſſels of the Captains Smith and Johnſon, and are lodged at the houſe of the Widow MYERS, three doors above Pool's Bridge, in Front-ſtreet. Any perſon or perſons, inclining to releaſe any of ſaid families, for the payment of their freight, may depend on the moſt reaſonable terms; and may alſo have credit for the money, on giving ſecurity. With whom they are to treat about both, may be known by applying to the abovesaid Widow MYERS. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Hannum, Eſq; late of Cheſter County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to prevent Trouble; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to apply to the Subſcribers, who will ſettle and adjuſt the ſame. JOHN, WILLIAM, *and* JAMES HANNUM, *Executors.* February 1, 1774.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, ſeveral Tracts of good Land, lying on the Waters of Suſquehanna and Juniata, in Bedford County. Likewiſe to be LETT, for a Term of Years, a Saw-mill, and Tract of 450 Acres of Land, with convenient Buildings thereon, ſituate in Eaſt and Weſt Bradford, Cheſter County, and perhaps equal to moſt Farms, and capable of Improvement. Any Perſon, deſiring to treat for the ſame, may apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

JOHN HANNUM.

Likewiſe, to be SOLD, Horſes, Cows, Sheep, and Swine, three Yoke of Oxen, and moſt Kinds of Implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. Apply as above. ¶

Philadelphia, February 8, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN M'CONNELL, born in Belfaſt, in Ireland, by trade a Taylor, and worked in December laſt with Jonathan Willſon, at Cantwell's Bridge, in New-Caſtle county, and borrowed a horſe, bridle and ſaddle, of ſaid Willſon, which horſe, &c. he rode to Philadelphia, and put up at the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-market, kept by Joſeph Price, and remained there three days, in which time the ſaid M'Connell ſold the ſaid Price his horſe, ſaddle and bridle, alledging that he was in want of money, and had no farther uſe for him, Therefore, in order to apprehend the ſaid *John M'Connell*, we, the ſubſcribers, do offer a reward of FIVE POUNDS, to any perſon who will ſtop and ſecure the ſaid *M'Connell*, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 20 years of age, ſmooth faced, long dark coloured hair, down look, very talkative in company, and remarkably fond of ſinging a ſong, called the Cheating Landlady; he had on a claret coloured coat, with plain gilt buttons, a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, light blue breeches and ſtockings, and a half-worn caſtor hat; it is thought he is gone either towards New-York, or Baltimore-town, in Maryland. JOSEPH PRICE. JONATHAN WILLSON. ¶

ON the third day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Harvey Lewis, in Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, will be ſold, by public vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of good land, thereunto belonging, containing 211 acres, having a ſufficient quantity of woodland to maintain the premiſes in fire-wood and fencing, &c. there is alſo on the premiſes, an old griſt-mill and ſhelling-mill, malt-houſe, and a ſaw-mill; but at preſent ſomewhat out of repair, but may be made to go again at a reaſonable expence; its vicinity to the tide-water, being only one mile from the landing, and in a country where there is plenty of timber, makes it valuable; there is alſo on the premiſes twelve acres of watered meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may eaſibly be made. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, 75 acres of woodland, well timbered, about a mile from a good landing on Darby creek, being ſtruck off from the aforeſaid premiſes; or, if the ſeller ſees proper, on the day of ſale, both parcels may be ſold together. The conditions will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by JOHN LEWIS. §

N. B. There is alſo a good bearing orchard, all grafted fruit.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, containing 130 acres, ſome good meadow and woodland, with a good ſtone houſe and barn, a good bearing orchard, &c. If lett to the ſhares, any perſon inclining to take the above ſaid plantation, ſhall engage to keep ſwine from ſpoiling and deſtroying the grain and meadows. Enquire of JOHN LLOYD, living near the Crooked-Billet, for the conditions of ſale. ¶

RUN AWAY, on the 30th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MORNE, a ſmall lively fellow, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black coloured hair, combed back before, pretends to be a little hard of hearing; had on, when he went away, a fleſh coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs on the ſleeves, and wooden buttons, an old lincey under jacket with the filling doubled and twiſted, tow ſhirt, old grey coloured cloth breeches broken in the knees, a new wool hat, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one pair black, the other blue, a pair of ſhoes with whangs in them, lately half ſoaled, with ſome hob nails in the toes and heels; he is a little ſtoop ſhouldered. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

DANIEL M'BRIDE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

RUN away, the 31ſt of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Salem county, New-Jerſey, a likely Dutch ſervant LAD, 17 years of age, named JOHN JACOB MODER; had on, when he went away, a light cloth coat and jacket, old leather breeches, old ſhoes, ribbed ſtockings, half-worn beaver hat, old great coat, ſhort brown hair, and of a fair complexion; it is thought he has other clothes with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES MASON. ¶

A Liſt of the fortunate Numbers in the BRIDGEWATER LOTTERY, drawn Auguſt 13, 1773.

Thoſe Numbers that have no Sums oppoſite to them, are Prizes of Forty Shillings, *Proclamation Money.*

No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
2		505		1009		1499		2004		2531	
3		10		13		1502	25	7		33	
4		14		14		4		32		42	
6		22		16		11		33		45	
7		38		18		17		35		48	
8		50		19		19		36		51	
13		62		20		33		49		59	
14		66		21		37		50		62	
22		80		25		41		58		64	
25		81		26		43		62		65	
29		85		27		53		64		67	
30		87		32		54		66	25	70	
36		90		35		56		68		79	25
41		92		36		66		94		81	
44		605	50	37		68		95		85	
48		12		38		75		2107		86	
50		21		40		79		17		92	
52		25		46		81		20		93	
54		27		51		83		30		95	
67		31		52		85		32		2603	
76		34		55		86		35		5	
77		38		60		89		36		6	
81		41		70		96		39		14	
82		42		76		1604		43		16	
89		45		85		5		50		22	
91		47		90		14		51		25	
96		49		91		15		52		29	
126		51		92		19		57		33	
29		61		93		24		61		39	
31		65		95		26		63		41	
38		72		98		36		64		43	
53		77		99		39		66		50	
57		80		1101		41		68		52	
69		85		8		43		71		54	
72		87		9		46		74		57	
73		91		16		60		84	25	60	
74		702		20		65		93		68	
85		6		21		68		94		70	
87		11		26		72		2201		71	
89		12		29		74		12		73	
93		15		38		77		16		75	
99		16		39		80		23		79	
103		19		40		87		24		90	
6		33		43		91		26		92	
7		34		45		1700		37		94	
9		35		47		1	100	55		96	
15		37		51		2		57		97	
18		42		53		3		60		2702	
21		43		56		6		66		5	
23		44		57		8		67		6	
34		51		60		10		82		9	
39		52		69		11		86		13	
47		53		85		16		87		17	
50		54		91		17		89		20	
55		63		99		20		97		23	
56		66		1200		22		98		29	
58		68		1		30		99		30	
61		70		10		31		2303		35	
64		74		11		33		5		45	
66		76		23		35		9		46	
72		83		28		41	50	14		48	
82		84		29		43		19		51	
85		87		30		68		22		55	
86		89		40		70		23		56	
87		96		44		73		26		62	
91		99		53		77		27		63	
302		806		59		85		29		73	
7		12		60		87		30		76	
10		13		66		93		32		79	
15		21		69		1803		34		83	
21		23		73		5		35		85	
27		25		75		6		37		90	
29		27		89		14		38		92	
30		35		92		17		39		94	
35		38		94		20		40		96	
37		45		1300		21		50		98	
42		46		1		28		68		2807	
46		48		4		29		70		13	
54		52		10		32		71		21	
56		56		11		42		72		27	
58		61		14		46		76		29	
61		65		15		48		81		43	
67		66		20		50		87		44	
72		68		39		52		94		46	
74		72		40		63		2407		51	
79		73		44		68		12		52	
82		75		49		69		19		60	
83		77		51		72		29		62	
89		80		57		75		31		63	
92		81		65		77		32		65	
403		84		73		88		41		71	
7		89		76		1902		46		77	
8		95		80		5		52		79	
9		99		83		7		55		81	
10		909		84		9		63		85	
17		16		91		11		65		86	
21		22		95		13		72		87	
22		26		96		17		76		88	
27		27		1401		20		77		93	
36		37		7		24		78		94	
37		38		10		29		81		2904	
54		39		11		35		84		9	
56		42		15		41		85		15	
60		43		16		47		86		24	
66		44		20		59		93		31	
73		50		26		61		95		40	
74		51		27		63		2500		41	
75		53		41		64		1		42	
78		58		45		65		3		47	
87		68		50		72		6		51	
88		73		54		75		10		55	
93		77		55		78		11		76	
96		81		70		79		16		78	
98		82		73		81		17		84	
99		83		74		82		18		86	
501		89		76		84		27		88	
2		96		93		91		28		97	
4		1007		98		99		29			

LAND PRIZES.

No. 459, 8th Land Prize, 20*l.*
500, 2d Ditto, 300*l.*
626, 4th Ditto, 80*l.*
721, 7th Ditto, 30*l.*
1017, 3d Ditto, 120*l.*
No. 1118, 5th Land Prize, 80*l.*
1444, 10th Ditto, 20*l.*
2123, 1ſt Ditto, 600*l.*
2215, 6th Ditto, 30*l.*
2832, 9th Ditto, 20*l.*

N. B. *A Number of Tickets having been ſent a great Diſtance for Sale, amongſt which ſome fortunate of Conſequence, and the Account of their being diſpoſed of not coming to hand ſooner, is the Reaſon why the publiſhing the above Liſt has been ſo long delayed.*

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOT, and WHARFF, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets; the lot is 50 feet in front, on Water-ſtreet, and extends 250 feet into the river, with the privilege of a public alley, leading thereto; on the lot are an elegant large brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet, a large brick kitchen and ſtore, and two large frame ſtores, that will contain 100 hogſheads. It is a very good ſtand for buſineſs, and is pleaſantly ſituate, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening, directly oppoſite from Front-ſtreet to the river. There is a groundrent of Forty Shillings per annum, ariſing from the adjoining lot, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Buckridge Sims, that belongs to the eſtate. It is free from all incumbrances, and is in perfect order for a purchaſer to enter on immediately; one half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may ſuit the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity, with intereſt. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Eſq; at his houſe, in Arch-ſtreet. ¶ 5 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, about the firſt of January, a dark brown COW, ſuppoſed to be eight or nine years old, the ends of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 17, 1774. § JAMES SHEWARD.

WAS FOUND, ſome Time in May, 1773, between the Five and Eight-Mile Stones, on the Germantown Road, a LEATHER APRON for a CHAISE or CHAIR, lined with Saggathy. Whoever hath loſt the ſame, by applying to JOHN HESSART, Inn-keeper, at Germantown, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have it again. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Twenty-third of February,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-houſe, with a number of convenient office-houſes, 5 acres of good incloſed paſture, and two large gardens, ſituate in Frederick-town, on the river Saſſafras, Cæcil county, Maryland. The place is peculiarly adapted for a perſon in the mercantile buſineſs, there being a rich country all around it, and good navigation for veſſels of conſiderable burthen to Cheſapeak Bay, and only 24 miles land-carriage to navigation on Delaware. For terms, apply to Mr. JAMES HUGHES, at Saſſafras Neck, near Frederick-Town, or to HAMILTON and LEIPER, Tobacconiſts, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, containing 33 Feet 9 Inches in Front, and 146 Feet in Depth. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. CLEMENT BIDDLE, or

¶ JOHN BARRON.

WHEREAS MORRIS GUIN did, in his life time, execute a bond to Charles Roberts, both then of the townſhip of Abington, and county of Philadelphia, the date of which bond is not known to the ſubſcriber, but it was given for the yearly payment of Nine Pounds Two Shillings, for the ſupport and maintenance of the ſaid Charles Roberts's mother, during her natural life; and whereas the ſaid Charles Roberts hath received the whole of the aforeſaid bond, of Morris Guin's eſtate, as I conceive, and not credited the eſtate therewith; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I intend to diſpute the payment thereof.

§ WILLIAM GUIN.

Uwchland Townſhip, January 24, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of DENNIS WHELEN and SON having expired the 18th of December laſt, all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring them in to DENNIS WHELEN, who will ſettle and pay the ſame; and all perſons who are indebted to them, are requeſted to pay the ſame to DENNIS WHELEN, with whom the books are left. Thoſe who neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. ‖

The noted HORSE LIBERTY,

IS in excellent order, riſing 9 years old, will cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's, in Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, half a mile from Mantua Creek Bridge, 13 miles from Philadelphia, at the low rate of Three Pounds the ſeaſon, or Five Pounds Eight Shillings to warrant a foal. LIBERTY covered upwards of an hundred mares laſt ſeaſon, at the Black Horſe, in Burlington county, which are near all with foal. Mares will be taken in at 2s. 6d. per week, and good paſture provided for them, both upland and meadow, by

SAMUEL SHREVE.

N. B. LIBERTY is a blood bay, 15 hands and an inch high, very lengthy and ſtrong, and allowed, by all good judges, to be as handſome a horſe as any in America, and ſuperior to any in moving, both for beauty and eaſe for the rider, and excellent ſpirits; at four years old was entered to run the four mile heats on Hempſtead courſe, and was allowed by a number of Gentlemen preſent, to run it in as ſhort a time as any horſe ever run it in America, at that Age; he ſtarted twice ſince, once a mile, the other race two miles, both of which he took with eaſe; his dam was old Milley, a beautiful thorough bred mare, originally ſprang from Childers, in England, and got by that noted running horſe Dove, imported from the north of England, got by Cade, out of the Gardiner mare, who won ſix royal plates of 100 guineas each; Dove was entered at Tyne, with ſix capital colts of the ſame age, he diſtanced one, and beat the reſt with eaſe. ¶ 15s

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To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 23d day of February inſtant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from Cheſter, containing 160 acres, 10 whereof is good meadow, and 10 more may be made; there is on ſaid place, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good well of water before the door, a good barn and ſtables, with ſeveral other out-houſes; there is alſo on ſaid place, two orchards, one of which beareth, the other lately planted and grafted. Said place is well watered, and about 60 acres of it well wooded; there being ſeveral landings within two or three miles, muſt render it the more valuable. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. JOSEPH WILKINSON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A *VALUABLE Plantation, containing about* 135 *Acres of Land, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about* 11 *Miles from Philadelphia; there are on the Premiſes, a good Stone Houſe, a Barn, Part Stone and Part Frame, a good Orchard, ſome good Meadow made, and* 25 *Acres more may be made with a ſmall Expence, about* 50 *Acres of Woodland, the Remainder good tillable Land, ſituate near ſeveral Merchant Mills and Places of Worſhip, and within two Miles of ſeveral Lime-kilns. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to* PETER DEHAVEN, *in Philadelphia, or to* CHARLES KNIGHT, *living on the Premiſes.*

N. B. If the above Plantation is not ſold before the 10*th of February enſuing, it will on that Day be ſold by public Vendue, the Sale to begin at One o'Clock, when Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known, by* CHARLES KNIGHT. ¶

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY *propoſes (the weather being ſuitable) to exhibit his courſe of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, at the College on Monday and Tueſday next week; and on the following Wedneſday and Friday; to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening. In this courſe, conſiſting of only two lectures, above forty curious and intereſting experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhew the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greateſt importance, how to avoid the danger of it;-----how to ſecure houſes, ſhips, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.*

The following particulars will, it is preſumed, be thought no inconſiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flaſhes of real lightning viſible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilſt under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric ſtone from the Eaſt-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electriſed by being dipt in boiling water; one ſide electriſed poſitively, the other negatively. A curious repreſentation of the aſtoniſhing electric Eel, lately ſeen in this city, on touching of which, while in the water, an electric ſhock may be as ſenſibly felt, as from a live one. A repreſentation of part of the ſtarry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric ſtars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR *of Nature, and, if well purſued, ſeldom fails producing ſomething uſeful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of ſuch a tendency will meet with ſuitable encouragement. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who purpoſe to attend theſe lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Kinnerſley's houſe, near the College, at* HALF A DOLLAR *for each lecture.*

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed ſhould not prove dry enough, the exhibition muſt be deferred till ſome dry evening after. The firſt lecture of the courſe to be on Monday or Wedneſday evenings; ſecond lecture on Tueſday or Friday evenings.

⁂ *Next April Mr.* KINNERSLEY *expects to have room in his houſe to accommodate two or three more young Boarders for the College.*

In Purſuance of the Will of THOMAS TURNER, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, by the Subſcriber, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 26th Day of February, at ſix o'Clock in the Afternoon, by Way of public VENDUE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 111½ Acres, ſituate in the Townſhip of the Northern Liberties, on the Wiſſahickon Road, about 3 Miles diſtant from the City of Philadelphia; ſubject to a Leaſe of ten Years, ending the 20th Day of March, 1782, yielding an annual Rent of £ 25.

February 1, 1774. ‖ JOSEPH TURNER, Executor.

BY *virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the ninth day of February inſt. at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'oclock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Catherine-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Catherine-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole* 36 *feet, and in length or depth about* 65 *feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Wharton, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Hadley; ſeized and taken in execution by*

WILLIAM DEWEES, *Sheriff.*

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at M'CANDLESS's Tavern, in Baltimore-town, by way of public VENDUE,

A VERY valuable SETT of GRIST-MILLS and a SAW-MILL, all new, ſituate on the main Falls of Patapſco, on the new opened and now moſt accuſtomed and neareſt road from Wincheſter-town, in Virginia, and Frederick-town, in Maryland, to Baltimore-town, and within 11 miles of the latter. The advantageous ſituation of theſe MILLS is ſo generally known, with reſpect to a ſufficient ſupply of wheat; the good order which they are now in, and the goodneſs of the road to Baltimore-town, that it is unneceſſary to inſert any thing more, than reaſonable credit will be given for great part of the purchaſe-money, upon paying part of it within a few days after the ſale, and giving ſecurity for the reſidue, if required.

January 17, 1774. § BENJAMIN HOOD.

BRANDY and *Weſt-India* RUM,

From ſeveral different ISLANDS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
DANIEL ROBERDEAU. tf.

FOR SALE,

A SERVANT GIRL, of ſeventeen Years of Age, ſhe is hearty, ſtrong, good-natured and honeſt, has four Years to ſerve from the fourth of laſt Month, the Time ſhe arrived from Ireland. She will be ſold for about Fifteen Pounds, the Money ſhe coſt, of which more than Forty Shillings has been laid out in new Clothes. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice, to thoſe Officers who ſerved in the Pennſylvania Regiment in the Year 1764, who are entitled to any Share of the Land granted to them by the Honourable Proprietors in 1769, and to all thoſe who derive any Right or Title under any of the ſaid Officers, that they, or their Attornies, are to attend, on Monday, the 28th Day of February next, at the Houſe of JOHN LITTLE, in Fourth-ſtreet, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, in order to pay for their reſpective Allotments, as the Board of Property are come to a Reſolution to grant Patents, upon Payment of the whole Sum, and upon no other Terms. Therefore, all thoſe who have any Claim to the ſaid Lands, under the Proprietors Grant to ſaid Officers, are to take Notice, that the Shares of thoſe, who do not attend and pay, will be forfeited, and Patents for the ſame granted to thoſe who advance the whole Money, according to the original Agreement, made with the Proprietors. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieut. Colonel, SAMUEL HUNTER, and JAMES IRVINE, Commiſſioners. 7 *W.* 51--58

Roads-Town, Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, December 25, 1773.

WHEREAS an Act of Aſſembly, for the Relief of Benjamin Ayars, of the County and Province aforeſaid, paſſed September 26, 1772, enjoining it on ſaid Benjamin Ayars (among other Things contained in ſaid Act) to pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, annually, for five Years, unto David Bowen and Job Butcher, Truſtees appointed to receive and diſtribute the ſame, among the ſaid Benjamin Ayars's Creditors. Theſe are therefore publicly to notify all ſaid Ayars's Creditors, that the firſt Payment is now lodged in the Hands of the Subſcriber, who, being one of the Truſtees, requeſts all the Creditors of the ſaid Benjamin Ayars to come and prove their Accompts, before the firſt Day of March next, otherwiſe they will be excluded their Dividend for this Year paſt.

¶ DAVID BOWEN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ELEANOR JOHN, late of New-Britain, deceaſed, either by bill, bond, or book accounts, are deſired to make payment before the firſt day of February next, or they may expect to be ſued without further notice; and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted, by MATTHEW ADAMS, who has the books, bills and bonds, in his poſſeſſion. MATTHEW ADAMS, and CADWALADER MORRIS, Executors. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-
OFFICE, near the *Market.*

February 16, 1774. NUMB. 2356.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO BE SOLD,

THE valuable Farm, Otter Hall, pleaſantly ſituated on the Jerſey ſide of the river Delaware, 2 miles below Trenton (in an agreeable neighbourhood) ſuitable either for the Gentleman or the Farmer, containing 350 acres, 130 of which are good meadow, 120 acres plowland, the remainder woodland; there are on the premiſes a very convenient two ſtory frame houſe, with a kitchen adjoining, on a high ſituation, which commands a fine extenſive view of the river and grounds adjacent, a barn with a leanto, five large hay barracks, a waggon and corn houſe, ſheds for cattle, 180 feet in length, a ſtable and coach houſe, alſo a ſtone milk-houſe, a large garden, with a variety of grafted fruit trees, and a good nurſery; likewiſe a young bearing orchard, of 600 of the beſt ſorts of grafted apple trees. Apply to

Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1774. SAMUEL MEREDITH.

CITY TAVERN, PHILADELPHIA.

DANIEL SMITH begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the Gentlemen Proprietors of the CITY TAVERN have been pleaſed to approve of him, as a proper perſon to keep ſaid tavern; in conſequence of which he has compleatly furniſhed it, and, at a *very great expence*, has laid in every article of the firſt quality, perfectly in the ſtile of a London tavern: And in order the better to accommodate ſtrangers, he has fitted up ſeveral elegant bed rooms, detached from noiſe, and as private as in a lodging houſe. The beſt livery ſtables are quite convenient to the houſe.

He has alſo fitted up a genteel Coffee Room, well attended, and properly ſupplied with Engliſh and American papers and magazines.

He hopes his attention and willingneſs to oblige, together with the goodneſs of his wines and larder, will give the public entire ſatisfaction, and prove him not unworthy of the encouragement he has already experienced.

The *City Tavern* in Philadelphia was erected at a great expence, by a voluntary ſubſcription of the principal gentlemen of the city, for the convenience of the public, and is by much the largeſt and moſt elegant houſe occupied in that way in America.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1774.

ABSCONDED from their Lodgings, on the 9th Inſtant, a certain *Chriſtian Mertle*, and his Wife, *Germans*, who came over in the Ship *Crawford*, Captain *Smith*, from *Rotterdam*. Said *Mertle* is about 5 Feet high, well ſet, and wears his own dark brown hair; he pretends to be a Scholar: Had on, when he went away, a red Surtout Coat, and a green under Ditto; his other Clothes unknown. His Wife is a thin pale-looking Woman, much about the ſame Size. Whoever takes up ſaid *Mertle*, and his Wife, and brings them to the Subſcribers, or ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLING and MORRIS.

Lancaſter, February 8, 1774.

Juſt publiſhed (in Engliſh and Dutch) and to be ſold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

Printer, in King-ſtreet, near the Market,

A MELANCHOLY NARRATIVE of the late unhappy *Samuel Brand*, who was executed at *Lanceſter*, in the Province of *Pennſylvania*, on the 18th Day of *December*, 1773, for the barbarous and inhuman Murder of his only Brother; containing a ſuccinct Account of his Perſon, Parentage, Principles, and temper,----interſperſed with ſome intereſting Reflections, moral and religious. *JESUS ſaid, thou ſhalt do no* Murder, *Mat.* xix. 18. *O that they were wiſe*, that *they underſtood this*, that *they would conſider their latter End! Deut.* xxxii. 29.

N. B. Said NARRATIVE is to be ſold by *James Humphreys*, junior, Printer, in *Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.* ‖ 1 w.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on Wedneſday, the 9th inſtant, a black MARE, about 14½ hands high, 6 years old, a ſtar in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, and is a natural pacer; at the ſame time ſtrayed with her, a chunky bay PONEY, with black mane and tail, a ſlit on the top of his off ear, trots, and is ſhod all round. Whoever has taken up the ſaid Mare and Horſe, and will bring them to the Sign of the Rainbow, in Campington, near the Barracks, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

February 14, 1774. JAMES NEVIL.

THE Partnerſhip of WHARTON and GRICE having expired on the 18th Day of January laſt, all Perſons indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate Payment to JOHN WHARTON, who is properly authorized to receive the ſame, and thoſe who have any Demands on them, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1774.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of April next,

THAT very noted STORE, near John Shoemaker's Mill, on the Old York Road, in Cheltenham, and county of Philadelphia, with a good dwelling-houſe, pork-houſe, ſmoke-houſe and ſugar-houſe, with ſtables and other neceſſary buildings, for carrying on the buſineſs of a ſtore in the moſt extenſive manner, as there are two other merchant mills that carry on a very great trade with the back ſettlers, which renders it a very advantageous ſituation for trade. Likewiſe a ſmall plantation, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, both well finiſhed, with a barn, ſtables and other neceſſaries, a good garden, an orchard, and a pump at the kitchen door; to be lett, either ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the tenant or tenants. For terms, apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the whole; to SAMUEL HARPER, the preſent tenant, who is willing to diſpoſe of the goods on hand, and likewiſe, for a ſmall conſideration, to give poſſeſſion at any time ſooner; or to JOHN PAUL, Miller, in Germantown townſhip, and ISAAC KNIGHT, Guardians.

N. B. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated for a Gentleman's ſummer retreat.

February 5, 1774. ¶

THE Owners of LAND in Southwark, are deſired to meet, on Wedneſday, the 16th Inſtant, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, at EDWARD BARRET's, in Front-ſtreet, near Almond-ſtreet, to conſider of ſeveral Matters of general Utility to the Diſtrict. *February 11, 1774.* ‖ 1 W.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

BOSTON, *February 3, 1774.*

ON Tueſday laſt the Honourable *James Pitts, Artemas Ward, Benjamin Greenleaf, Walter Spooner*, and *Samuel Philips*, Eſquires, a Committee from His Majeſty's Council, preſented the following Addreſs to His Excellency the Governor.

To his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY,

The Addreſs of his Majeſty's COUNCIL of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Board have attentively conſidered your Excellency's Speech to the two Houſes at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion.

The Affair of the Indians of Martha's Vineyard has been repeatedly the Object of the Attention of the General Court, and at the laſt Seſſion a new Committee was appointed to go thither, to obtain a true State of the Facts; and it is expected at this Seſſion they will make their Report. As ſoon as laid before us we ſhall take it into Conſideration, and do our Part to "prevent all Grounds for Complaint of the Denial or Delay of Juſtice."

With reſpect to the late Settlement of the Weſtern Line of this Province, where it is bounded by the Eaſtern Line of New-York, it gives us great Pleaſure, as the Diſpute has been the Source of ſo much Miſchief to the two Colonies, that your Excellency has Reaſon to expect his Majeſty's Confirmation of that Settlement, as ſoon as the neceſſary Formalities of Office will admit. And with reſpect to the Subject of the Addreſs of the two Houſes in January laſt, we are glad your Excellency has Reaſon to hope for a ſatisfactory Determination and Order concerning it.

The Order of his Majeſty, for regulating the future Conduct of the Governor in the Supreme Court of Probate, and in the Deciſion of Controverſies concerning Marriage and Divorce, is founded in the higheſt Reaſon; for (as it is well obſerved by one of his Majeſty's Counſel at Law, viz. *Richard Jackſon*, Eſq; to whom the Matter was referred for his Opinion in Point of Law) "it is ſo unſuitable to the Nature of a Court of Juſtice to conſiſt of two Branches, each poſſeſſing a Negative on the other, that though ſomething like it may be found, yet he conceives no Conſtruction ought to be founded on the Poſſibility of the Exiſtence of ſuch a Court, becauſe the Inſtances of ſuch (if any) will be found to ſtand on Principles not applicable to the preſent Caſe. And he is of Opinion, the Governor of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay may lawfully acquieſce in the Determination of the Majority of the whole Number of Counſellors preſent, although he ſhould differ in Opinion from that Majority; becauſe he conceives it to be paſt Doubt, that by the Clauſe in the Charter (which provides that in all Acts of Government, by the General Aſſembly or in Council, the Governor ſhall have the negative Voice) nothing more is intended by the Words, Acts of Government in Council, than executive Acts of State, in Excluſion of judicial Acts, which though they are the Exerciſe of a Power derived under Government, are never, he believes, comprehended under the Deſcription of Acts of Government." To which may be added, that it is plainly a Soleciſm, that a Court of Juſtice ſhould be ſo conſtituted, as, in many Caſes properly cognizable by it, to be incapable, from the Nature of its Conſtitution, to give a Judgment. We agree with your Excellency, that in this Conſtruction of the Charter, which you ſay is different from what has been made by all Governors ever ſince its firſt Publication, his Majeſty has ſhewn a tender Regard for the Intereſt and Convenience of his Subjects.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to inform us, that you are "required to ſignify to the two Houſes his Majeſty's Diſapprobation of the Appointment of Committees of Correſpondence in various Inſtances, which ſit and act during the Receſs of the General Court by Prorogation."---So far as this Matter relates to the Board, it can relate to them only in the Inſtance of Correſpondence with Mr. Agent Bollan: With whom, ſince they choſe him Agent, they have divers Times appointed a Committee to correſpond, during the Receſs of the Court.

As this is a Matter of great Importance, your Excellency will permit us to diſcuſs it with Freedom.---When Governor Bernard was in the Chair, he early diſcovered a Diſpoſition to infringe on the Rights of the Board; and this Diſpoſition increaſed, till at length, regardleſs of the Dignity of his Station, he deſcended to the moſt ungentlemanly Treatment of them, when they either refuſed an Acquieſcence with his unwarrantable Meaſures, or endeavoured to ſupport their Rights againſt his Uſurpation. They had long apprehended that, beſides thoſe perſonal Attacks in Council, he had by his Letters been miſrepreſenting them to his Majeſty's Miniſters; but they had not full Evidence of it, till they received authenticated Copies of ſome of his Letters to Lord Hillſborough, in which they found themſelves perſonally abuſed, and all their Rights and Privileges in their public Capacity, and their very Exiſtence in that Capacity, ſtruck at. Thoſe Letters, having been laid before Parliament, unjuſtly procured a Parliamentary Cenſure of the Council, and Threats of further Proceedings againſt them. Now though it had been uſual, in a regular State of Things, for an Agent to be appointed, with the Concurrence of the three Branches of the General Court, yet when that State became inverted, when the Governor was endeavouring to deſtroy the Rights of the Council, when our Conſtitutional Rights in general were in Danger, and no Confidence could be placed in a Governor, the Principles of Self-Preſervation, and the Right of Defence, naturally inherent in Man, both individually and ſocially conſidered, required and juſtified the two Houſes, jointly or ſeverally, at their Option to chooſe an Agent or Agents for the Defence of thoſe Rights, independant of the Governor. But it might fruſtrate the End of ſuch Choice, if they had not the Power of appointing a Committee to correſpond with their Agent when choſen; for although the Governor ſhould permit them to ſit till they had informed and inſtructed their Agent in every Thing at that Time thought needful, yet, after the fulleſt Information and Inſtructions at firſt given, many Things would probably ariſe, during the General Court's Receſs (which by ſucceſſive Prorogations the Governor could prolong) to make ſuch a Correſpondence neceſſary. If then there be ſufficient Reaſon for the appointing an Agent, independant of the Governor (as it clearly appears to us that there was, and ſtill continues to be) there muſt be ſufficient Reaſon for the Means neceſſary to effect the End of that Appointment; among which Means is the keeping up and maintaining with him a Correſpondence, whereby he may be furniſhed, from Time to Time, as he ſhall call for them, with all needful Information and Aſſiſtance; which in the Receſs of the General Court cannot be done but by a Committee. Among thoſe Means is alſo included a ſeaſonable and juſt Compenſation for his Services.

On this Occaſion your Excellency will permit us to expreſs our Concern, that you were not pleaſed to give your Aſſent to the firſt Grant made to Mr. Bollan for his Services, ſince his being Agent by Appointment of the Council, when you were not under the Obligation of an Inſtruction forbidding you to give ſuch Aſſent.

If the Council had had Opportunity to ſtate the Reaſons of that Appointment, and thoſe Reaſons had been permitted to accompany the Repreſentation, which procured that Inſtruction, it is humbly apprehended they might have occaſioned an eſſential Alteration in it, or wholly prevented it. But if the foregoing State of Facts ſhould come to his Majeſty's Knowledge, we humbly truſt he will ſee ſufficient Reaſon, and be graciouſly pleaſed to revoke the ſaid Inſtruction.

The procuring Inſtructions that are to affect the Rights of either Houſe, or in any other Way injure the Rights and Intereſts of the Province, without giving them a Hearing, is a great Grievance. In the Law Courts, even in the ſmalleſt Concerns, the Parties may be heard before Judgment; and the Opportunity for it is founded in the higheſt Reaſon and Juſtice. Is their not equal Reaſon and Juſtice, that a whole Province ſhould be heard on the firſt Motion for, and through the Proceſs of Inſtructions, that are to affect them in their greateſt Intereſts? But in what Inſtance of Inſtructions thus affecting them have they been heard? When your Excellency was ſtating the Caſe of the Council's appointing a Committee to correſpond with their Agent, which has procured his Majeſty's Diſapprobation of their Conduct, did not Juſtice require the Communication of it to the Council for their Obſervations on it, that from both together (if it was needful any Repreſentation ſhould have been made on that Head) his Majeſty might have had the Means of forming a true Judgment concerning it? And does not Juſtice require a ſimilar Proceeding in all Repreſentations, on which are to be grounded any Inſtructions, that ſhall tend to leſſen the Rights of either Houſe, or any other Way affect the Intereſts of the Province?

On this Occaſion it is obvious to obſerve, that within theſe few Years the Miniſtry ſeem to have conſidered the Governors of this Province, not as Crown Officers with Commiſſions under the Great Seal, but as Officers within their Department, and under their Direction. This remarkably appeared in the Adminiſtration of Governor Bernard, who very probably was the Means of it: For there is Reaſon to ſuppoſe, and his Letters ſhew it, that he laid a Plan for depriving Americans in general, and this Province in particular, of their Liberties: And being a Volunteer in the executing it, in order to ſecure himſelf, ſeems to have procured from the Miniſter Letters of Inſtruction from Time to Time, as he had Occaſion for them: Whereby, without giving the Province an Opportunity of being heard, its Rights, Intereſts and Character, have been greatly injured. And as the ſame Mode of Proceeding has been continued, there is the ſame Reaſon to complain of it. But it is humbly hoped, from the Goodneſs and Juſtice of his Majeſty, and the diſtinguiſhed Virtues of the Earl of Dartmouth (his Majeſty's Miniſter for the American Department) that this Province will be made happy, by the Removal of all its Grievances.

In the mean Time the Board are affected with the deepeſt Concern, that any Part of their Conduct ſhould be diſapproved by his Majeſty; but they humbly truſt, that when his Majeſty ſhall be informed of the Reaſons on which it is grounded, it will notwithſtanding be the Object of his gracious Approbation."

Laſt Week ſailed from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, the Brig Brothers, John Walker, Maſter: This Veſſel had been ſeized laſt Fall by J. Malcom, then an Officer at Sheepſcot River, for Want of a Regiſter, and afterwards by one of his Majeſty's armed Veſſels: But upon Application to the Board of Commiſſioners, ſhe was cleared.---The Regiſter of the Veſſel having accidentally been loſt, and no Fraud intended.

Soon after the Seizure, the ſaid J. Malcom was tarred and feathered by ſome Sailors, at Pownalborough, and carried about in that Condition for about an Hour, and then diſmiſſed.

Sunday Morning the following was ſeen poſted up in the moſt public Parts of this Town.

Brethren, and Fellow-Citizens!

THIS is to certify, That the modern Puniſhment, lately inflicted on the ignoble *John Malcom*, was not done by our Order.---We reſerve that Method for bringing Villains of greater Conſequence to a Senſe of Guilt and Infamy.

JOYCE, jun.

(*Chairman of the Committee for* tarring *and* feathering.)

*** If any Perſon ſhould be ſo hardy as to tear this down, they may expect my ſevereſt Reſentment. J. jun.

Boſton, Jan. 29, 1774.

SALEM, February 1.

"On Monday, laſt Week, a Meeting was called at Marblehead, to put a Stop to the Diſorders which for ſeveral Days before had happened in the Place. As the Diſpute reſpected the Eſſex Hoſpital, it was agreed by the Proprietors to ſhut it up; and at their Deſire a Committee of the Town was choſen to inſpect the cleaning of Furniture, Apparel, &c. On Tueſday the Committee went to the Hoſpital, and attended their Buſineſs until Wedneſday Night, when they awaked with the Reſt of the Family, being eleven in Number, ſurrounded with Flames. The Ruffians, who perpetrated this Act, went from the Town prepared with Tar Tubs, &c. and proceeded ſetting Fire to all Parts of the Houſe, without any Attempt to awake the People. So infernal were the Villains, that they ſtruck down one Man who in Amazement had jumped from his Bed, and was running from the Flames. The Steward had a Blow from another of them with an Andiron; it was aimed at his Head, but happily miſſing it, took his Shoulder, and brought him to the Floor. One of the Patients, with a Child at her Breaſt, was driven to the Smoke-Houſe, fainting ſeveral Times as ſhe went. And others were turned out, cold as it was, with ſcarcely any Thing to cover them.----The Perpetrators are not yet apprehended.---The Town is in ſuch Confuſion that a Military Watch is nightly kept, as it is thought Lives and Properties are not ſafe without it."

The above Account we received from a Correſpondent; in Addition to which, we hear, that the Number of People who went over to Cat-Iſland to burn the Hoſpital, was about 20; Part of whom, in Diſguiſe, went up from where they landed, and ſet Fire to the Building, which contained 70 Beds, with Bedding, and all the other Furniture belonging to the Hoſpital, the whole of which was conſumed, together with a Barn.---The Loſs to the Proprietors (four in Number) is eſtimated at 2000 l. L. M.

We are informed that the Military Watch, which has been kept at Marblehead for ſeveral Nights paſt, conſiſted of 40 Men.

HARTFORD, *February 1.*

Laſt Saturday the General Aſſembly of this Colony finiſhed their adjourned Seſſion at this Place, having firſt paſſed the following Acts, relative to the Lands lying Weſt of the Duke of York's Grant, *and claimed to be within the Limits of the Royal Charter, granted by King Charles the Second to the Governor and Company of this Colony, viz.*

An Act to impower and deſire his Honour the Governor to iſſue a Proclamation, forbidding all Perſons to ſettle on ſaid Lands, without the Licence of the General Aſſembly of this Colony.

An Act appointing a Committee, conſiſting of ſeven Perſons, to aſſiſt the Governor in collecting the Evidence, and preparing the Caſe between this Colony and the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, reſpecting the Title to ſome Part of ſaid Weſtern Lands, claimed by ſaid Proprietaries in Oppoſition to the Title of this Colony; in order to lay the ſame before his Majeſty in Council.

An Act incorporating a Town Weſt of Delaware River, by the Name of Weſtmorland, within the following Bounds, viz. North and South with the Line of this Colony, Eaſt on Delaware River, and to extend Weſt from ſaid River near a Place, called Wyoming, fifteen Miles, and annexing ſaid Town to the County of Litchfield.

An Act appointing Juſtices of the Peace in ſaid Town of Weſtmorland.

An Act impowering and directing one of ſaid Juſtices of the Peace to iſſue a Warrant to call a Town Meeting of the Inhabitants of ſaid Weſtmorland, for the Purpoſe of chooſing Town-Officers, &c.

We daily receive freſh Accounts of the Proceedings and Reſolutions of more and more of the different Towns in the New-England Governments; all the conſiderable Towns in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in Support of their conſtitutional Rights and Liberties, againſt the Importation of Tea ſubject to a Duty, and other Encroachments on their Rights, have entered into Reſolves ſimilar to thoſe of Boſton; as have alſo the principal Towns in the New-Hampſhire and Rhode-Iſland Governments; ſo that theſe Governments may be eſteemed as unanimous in Sentiments and public Meaſures; and it is believed every Britiſh Colony on the Continent will concur with them.

NEW-LONDON, *February* 4.

On Monday laſt Captain William Wattles arrived here in 77 Days from Jamaica: He put into Newport laſt Saturday Se'nnight, loaded with Ice, and his People much froſtbitten, when he was kindly aſſiſted by the People belonging to his Majeſty's Schooner, Captain Criſpen, lying in that Harbour, in bringing his Brig to, &c.

NEWBERN.

The SPEECH of his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, Eſq; Governor of North-Carolina, to the General Aſſembly, held at Newbern, the 4th of December, 1773.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

THE ſtate of this country, that I have long beheld with the deepeſt concern, would have engaged me to meet you much ſooner in General Aſſembly, if I had conſulted only my own wiſhes, to reſcue it from the great miſchiefs to which it has been expoſed, for want of a regular adminiſtration of juſtice; but the difficulties which occurred in framing the court acts at the laſt ſeſſions, that I had not power to remove, obliged me to wait the determinations of government, which I have received as ſoon as could be reaſonably expected, but too late to make an earlier appointment for your meeting.

The royal diſallowance of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, for eſtabliſhing ſuperior and inferior courts of juſtice, leave thoſe fundamental conſtitutions to be modelled again by you at this ſeſſion. The expediency of making them permanent, and the good policy of aſſigning ample and honourable ſalaries to the judges, are points, I conceive, ſo obvious and eſſential, that I need not again preſs them to your conſideration. I hope, Gentlemen, the great importance of ſuch eſtabliſhments will recommend them to your firſt attention; that your deliberations upon them will be guided by that calm temper, which is due to the diſcuſſion of matters of ſo great moment and concern to the public, and that becomes the dignity of legiſlative proceedings on all occaſions.

With reſpect to the law of attachments, that was unhappily the ſource of ſo much embarraſſment at the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, his Majeſty, having the moſt tender and paternal ſolicitude for the welfare and happineſs of all his people, continues to indulge the deſires of his ſubjects in this colony, as far as it may be done without violation of the conſtitution, and is graciouſly pleaſed to allow that proviſion be made here by law for attachments in caſes where the cauſe of action ariſes within the colony, due proof being made, upon oath, before ſuch attachment iſſues, whether original or judicial, that the defendant in the ſuit has abſconded to avoid payment of his debt, and that the ordinary proceſs of law cannot be ſerved upon him. Theſe, Gentlemen, I am warranted to ſay, are the rules governing attachments in the commercial cities of England, and in other parts of Europe, and that they do not go farther. I truſt too, Gentlemen, they will be found, on experience, adequate to every good purpoſe in this colony.

The limitation of the original juriſdiction of the ſuperior courts, and the extenſion of that of the inferior courts of juſtice, deſigned by the act of the laſt ſeſſion, are deemed totally inadmiſſable; but the inferior courts will be allowed power to judge and determine in all caſes to the amount of twenty pounds proclamation money, and their judgment to be final, and without appeal, as far as five pounds proclamation money, where titles to land or the rights of the crown ſhall not be involved in the queſtion. I hope, Gentlemen, I need not urge to you the juſtice and expediency of guarding againſt the injurious operation of the act of limitations during the ſuſpenſe of the courts of law, which might ſtill highly aggravate the evils of that unfortunate period.

I have thought it proper, Gentlemen, in order to obviate, as much as lies in my power, any difficulty upon the important buſineſs which is to come before you, to communicate to you freely, at the opening of the ſeſſion, the reſtrictions by which my conduct muſt be regulated, that you may take your meaſures in the firſt inſtance accordingly, and avoid thoſe delays, which are ſo inconvenient to the members of the legiſlature, and which tend only to ſwell the public expence, by protracting your ſeſſion to a needleſs length.

The great number of criminals found in the various goals of this country, immediately after the expiration of the late court acts, evinced but too ſoon the miſeries and the diſhonour incident to a people without the reſtraints of a regular adminiſtration of laws; and obliged me to exerciſe the power veſted in me by his Majeſty's royal commiſſion, of appointing courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, for the immediate diſpenſation of juſtice. This meaſure, Gentlemen, I have the ſatisfaction to ſee has had the moſt ſalutary influence towards maintaining the public peace, and giving ſecurity to individuals, when of late licentiouſneſs and diſorder, under a ſenſe of impunity, began to triumph in the misfortunes of this country, and to bid defiance to its dormant laws, alarming his Majeſty's ſubjects for their deareſt rights, and threatening the colony with all the horrors and all the diſgrace of uncivilized barbariſm. The zeal, uprightneſs and abilities, with which the judges of thoſe courts have ſerved their country, give them juſt claim to the beſt and moſt public teſtimonials of my approbation, and I perſuade myſelf, cannot fail to recommend them to your particular regard.

It is my duty to remind you, Gentlemen, that it ſtill remains for you to make effectual his Majeſty's moſt gracious intentions towards the people concerned in the late inſurrection, by paſſing an act of pardon and oblivion, with ſuch exceptions as to your wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet and proper.

The policy of the legiſlature of Virginia, in the meaſures it has taken to prevent that moſt baneful crime of counterfeiting the paper currency circulating in the colonies of America, is ſo perfectly wiſe and good, that I cannot but earneſtly recommend it to your imitation.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The long acknowledged utility of Fort Johnſton, for the protection of a principal and moſt important port of this province, will, I hope, render it unneceſſary for me to dwell upon the expediency of ſupporting the eſtabliſhment of that garriſon, and of repairing the works and barracks; an eſtimate of the expence of which I ſhall lay before you in the courſe of the ſeſſion.

It becomes my duty to recommend to you, in the moſt particular manner, to provide for defraying the charges incident to the courts of Oyer and Terminer, that have been held in this province; and eſpecially to make proviſion for the judges, ſuitable to their eminent ſervices.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

As I have nothing more at heart than the honour and welfare of this colony, it will afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction to ſee the buſineſs of the ſeſſion conducted with a ſpirit of union and diſpatch, and concluded with the utmoſt poſſible advantage to the public. Nothing that I can do to promote it ſhall be wanting; and let me aſſure you, Gentlemen, that as I always have been willing, ſo I ſhall be ever happy, to meet your wiſhes, and to concur in your meaſures, as far as may be conſiſtent with my duty.

JOSIAH MARTIN.

To his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of North-Carolina,

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, the members of his Majeſty's Council of this province, return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We aſſure your Excellency that we will concur in any law for eſtabliſhing the courts of juſtice upon ſuch a plan as may, with his Majeſty's approbation, be at the ſame time ſuitable to the condition and circumſtances of this community. To make the eſtabliſhment of the courts permanent, and to render the ſalaries of the judges reſpectable, are points we ſincerely wiſh to ſee accompliſhed.

We thank your Excellency for the free and candid communication of thoſe terms upon which the law for regulating attachments can be made; and we earneſtly hope they may be ſo far reconcileable, as not to impede the paſſing of a court law, upon which the very being of this province depends.

We bear the fulleſt teſtimony to the wiſdom and prudence of the meaſure your Excellency has taken in the exerciſe of his Majeſty's prerogative, veſted in you by his royal commiſſion. The neceſſity of iſſuing commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer was indiſpenſible; the occaſion, ſo juſtly deſcribed in your Excellency's ſpeech, called loudly for that protection, which the Engliſh conſtitution teaches every dutiful ſubject to look up for and expect from the King, the fountain and diſtributor of juſtice to all. And permit us, Sir, to add, that when we ceaſe to owe allegiance to our Sovereign, then, and not till then, ſhall we preſume to queſtion the legality of his commiſſions to hold courts of Oyer and Terminer in this province.

We will pay all due attention to the other matters recommended to us by your Excellency; and, laying aſide all uſeleſs profeſſions, endeavour to purſue the true intereſt of our country.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Mr. Preſident, and Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council,

I RETURN you my thanks for this addreſs. Your approbation of my conduct is highly acceptable to me, and adds to the ſatisfaction I derive from conſciouſneſs of the rectitude of my own intentions, the firmeſt confidence of the legality and expediency of the meaſures I have taken for the public good, and the fulleſt evidence that they have afforded that protection to his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province for which they were calculated, and that it was my indiſpenſible duty to extend to them.

It will give me the trueſt pleaſure, Gentlemen, to ſee proviſions made by the legiſlature for the laſting eſtabliſhment of peace and happineſs in this country; and I want no aſſurance of your good diſpoſitions to promote his Majeſty's moſt gracious intentions, ever directed to the advancement of the true intereſts and proſperity of his people.

To his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of North-Carolina,

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SIR,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Aſſembly of North-Carolina, return your Excellency our ſincere thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We moſt heartily ſympathiſe with your Excellency in the grief you expreſs for the preſent diſordered ſtate of this province. The interruption of the judicial and executive powers of government is one of the greateſt calamities to which any political ſociety can be liable. This misfortune this colony has for ſome time paſt experienced in the higheſt degree; and it is a circumſtance which adds pungency to our diſtreſs, that at this day we have ſo little expectation of relief from the interpoſition of government.

Loyal in our practice and principle, and zealouſly attached to the powers which conſtitutionally preſide over us, we have been ready, upon all occaſions, to teſtify our obedience to every ſalutary meaſure which his Majeſty, through his Governor, has been pleaſed to recommend to us. Ruled by the ſame Sovereign, and equally entitled to the bleſſings of the Britiſh conſtitution with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects, we claim a ſecurity for our properties, eſſential to our commercial intereſts, and uniformly enjoyed by the more favoured inhabitants of our ſiſter colonies. The idea of foreign attachments is inſeparable from a trading people; and under the former happy conſtitution of our courts, it gave a credit to the province, and ſecured the confidence of our neighbours. The alteration which your Excellency has thought fit to communicate with the utmoſt candour to us, we humbly conceive to be by no means an adequate remedy for the miſchiefs, which it is the purpoſe of that proceſs to obviate, and ſuch as we cannot, in duty to ourſelves and conſtituents, adopt. Theſe our ſentiments, thus freely expreſſed, have been called forth from an earneſt deſire to co-operate in your Excellency's wiſhes to expedite the buſineſs of this ſeſſion, and to prevent thoſe delays which may ariſe from reſerve.

Calamitous as the circumſtances of a people may be, from the interruption both of criminal and civil juriſdiction, yet the miſery of ſuch a ſituation vaniſhes, in competition with a mode of redreſs, exercised by Courts unconſtitutionally framed. It is the bleſſed diſtinction of the Britiſh code of laws, that our civil and criminal juriſdiction have their foundation in the laws of the land, and are regulated by principles as fixed as the conſtitution.

We humbly conceive that the power of iſſuing commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, delegated by his Majeſty to your Excellency, cannot be legally carried into execution, without the aid of the legiſlature of this province; and that we cannot, conſiſtent with the juſtice due to our conſtituents, make proviſion for defraying the expence attending a meaſure we do not approve.

With reſpect to the other matters contained in your Excellency's ſpeech, we ſhall give them that attention which, from their importance, they juſtly claim.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs the concern I feel on receiving, from a branch of the legiſlature of this province, profeſſing to be dutiful and loyal ſubjects, an addreſs, that I wiſh not to think indecently arraigns the juſtice of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and his government, who holds forth to you, with the moſt princely beneficence, all the bleſſings of the Britiſh conſtitution, and indulges your wiſhes with regard to the mode of proceeding againſt debtors (the object you ſeem to have ſo much at heart) as far as may be done without violence to that ſacred venerated fabric.

The inconſiſtency of the proceeding by attachment that formerly obtained here with the laws of England, its tendency to deſtroy commercial credit and confidence, and its obvious repugnancy to the particular ſtatutes which are framed for their preſervation, upon the moſt liberal principles of equity and univerſal juſtice, may be preſumed to have been the grounds of the reſtriction now propoſed by government. A reſtriction that, I will take upon me to affirm, was never deſigned injuriouſly to diſtinguiſh this province from its neighbours, but founded upon the eſſential policy of aſſimulating the conſtitution of the colonies, as much as poſſible, to that of the mother country, and ſupported by the well known and general received maxim, that the convenience of particular members ſhould yield to the general intereſts of the ſtate.

I have ſeen, with real concern, intemperate reſolves entered upon the journal of your Houſe; one of which, I grieve to think, has an apparent tendency to ſap the very foundation of the conſtitution, by canceling that aſſurance of protection which is the firſt great bond of the ſubjects allegiance. If the doctrine you have firſt broached could poſſibly be received, that the aid of the legiſlature of this province is neceſſary to any legal adminiſtration of juſtice, it follows of conſequence, that a branch of it declining to adopt any ſyſtem for that purpoſe, can unhinge the ſtate, and diſſolve all thoſe ſolemn ties that, according to the Britiſh happy and wiſely poized form of government, reciprocally bind the Sovereign and his people in mutual intereſt. I leave to your contemplation the reaſonableneſs of ſuch a principle, and the woes of ſuch a conſtitution.

Of the legality of the meaſures I have purſued for the public good, that have been immemorially authoriſed, and never before impeached, I reſt perfectly ſatisfied, and I rejoice in their ſalutary effect; their expediency I am willing to ſubmit to your candour, when you ſhall reflect, that at the forced and precipitated concluſion of the late ſeſſion, this country was left deſtitute by the legiſlature of any eſtabliſhment for the diſpenſation of juſtice to the people: Naked, defenceleſs, and expoſed to every injury, happily for the province thus conſigned to rapine and diſorder, there reſided in the prerogative, power to ſhield the ſubject from the hand of violence. Its protection was ſought, ſolicited, and implored; and many parts of this colony can bear teſtimony to its wholeſome influence. This power, Gentlemen, that has ſaved your country from the laſt ſtate of confuſion with which it was threatened, and that you have ſo haſtily condemned, it will be my duty to exerciſe, as well as every other conſtitutional authority intruſted to me by his Majeſty, whenever the ſecurity and welfare of his ſubjects ſhall require it. I hoped you would have thought it indiſpenſibly becoming your duty to make juſt and reaſonable compenſation to the judges, and other miniſters of juſtice, who deſerve ſo highly of the public; but ſince you have determined otherwiſe, I have no doubt that they will find the nobleſt reward in the conſciouſneſs of having greatly ſerved their country.

Conſider calmly, I beſeech you, Gentlemen, the unhappy ſtate of this province, how much its proſperity depends upon your preſent meaſures, and how much it is incumbent upon you to promote it.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

By Capt. Barſey, from Newbern, in North-Carolina, we are informed, that the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly were prorogued by his Excellency Governor Martin to the month of March next.

The Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of North-Carolina have concurred in reſolves ſimilar to thoſe of Virginia, and appointed a Committee of Correſpondence with the other colonies.

On Sunday morning ſailed for Falmouth, the Harriot Packet, Capt. Oak, with the mail for England.

Extract from the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Colony of NEW-YORK.

Die Sabbati, 10 ho. A. M. 5th Feb. 1774.

MR. BRUSH (in Behalf of Mr. CLINTON, Chairman) from the Grand Committee of Grievances, reported, That he was directed by the ſaid Committee to make the following Report to the Houſe, *to wit.*

That the ſaid Committee having taken into Conſideration the Petition of Benjamin Hough, in Behalf of himſelf, and many of his Majeſty's Subjects inhabiting the County of Charlotte, and the North Eaſtern Diſtrict of the County of Albany, complaining of many Acts of Outrage, Cruelty and Oppreſſion, committed againſt their Perſons and Properties, by the *Bennington Mob*; and the Dangers and Injuries to which they are daily expoſed; and imploring that this Houſe will take them under their Protection, and ſecure them againſt future Violence: And the ſaid Committee having alſo duly conſidered the ſeveral Proofs and Depoſitions preſented in Support of the Truth of the ſaid Petition, do therefore reſolve,

I. That it appears to this Committee, That there at preſent prevails in Part of the County of Charlotte, and in the North-Eaſtern Diſtrict of the County of Albany, a dangerous and deſtructive Spirit of Riot and Licentiouſneſs, ſubverſive of all Order and good Government; and that it is become an intolerable Grievance, which requires immediate Redreſs.

II. Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, That many atrocious Acts of Outrage, Cruelty and Oppreſſion, have been there perpetrated, by a Number of LAWLESS Perſons, calling themſelves the *Bennington Mob*, who have ſeized, inſulted, and terrified ſeveral of the Magiſtrates and other civil Officers, ſo that they dare not execute their reſpective Functions; reſcued Priſoners for Debt; aſſumed to themſelves military Commands, and judicial Powers; burned and demoliſhed the Houſes and Property, and beat and abuſed the Perſons of many of his Majeſty's Subjects; expelled them from their Poſſeſſions; and put a Period to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and ſpread Terror and Deſtruction throughout that Part of the Country which is expoſed to their Oppreſſion.

III. Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Complainants before this Houſe, and others who inhabit that Part of the Colony, and, from Reſpect to Government, will not countenance and be concerned in the ſaid riotous Proceedings, are expoſed, from the Violence of the Rioters, to imminent Danger, both in their Perſons and Properties; and that they ſtand in Need of immediate Protection and Succour.

IV. Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, That *Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, Pelig Sunderland, Sylvanus Brown, James Brackinridge,* and *John Smith*, are principal Ringleaders of, and Actors in the Riots and Diſturbances aforeſaid, and that it is therefore the Opinion of this Committee, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Governor, DESIRING that he will be pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, offering a Reward of *Fifty Pounds* for apprehending and ſecuring any or either of the Perſons above named, in his Majeſty's Goal in Albany, and commanding the Magiſtrates and other civil Officers of the Counties of Albany and Charlotte, to be active and vigilant in ſuppreſſing the ſaid Riots, and preſerving the public Peace and good Order, as well as for bringing to Juſtice the Perpetrators and Authors of the ſaid Riots.

V. Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Bill be brought in, more effectually to ſuppreſs the ſaid riotous and diſorderly Proceedings; maintain the free Courſe of Juſtice, and for bringing the Offenders to condign Puniſhment.

Which Report he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the ſaid Reſolutions were ſeverally read a ſecond Time.

Reſolved, That this Houſe doth agree with the Committee in the ſaid Reſolutions.

Ordered, That a Bill be brought in purſuant to the laſt Reſolution, and that Mr. *Bruſh* and Col. *Ten Broeck* prepare and bring in the ſame.

Ordered, That Captain *De Lancey* and Mr. *Walton* wait on his Excellency the Governor with the foregoing Addreſs and Reſolutions of this Houſe.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 16.

To the MERCHANTS and other INHABITANTS of the City of PHILADELPHIA.

IT is a Duty we owe our Fellow-citizens, to point out every Circumſtance which tends to promote their Proſperity, and to warn them of approaching Dangers. The Object, which has lately engaged the public Attention, is of ſo intereſting a Nature, that I would not wiſh to leſſen or divide it, at the ſame Time the Building of Raft Ships, were it fully conſidered, would appear to be of ſo prejudicial a Nature, that I have no Doubt the Hints I ſhall throw together on this Subject will merit Attention, and engage ſome abler Pens to point out its Inexpediency more fully, whereby the pernicious Conſequences, reſulting from a Succeſſion of Raft Ships being built here, may induce the Factor to reſign a Commiſſion ſo deſtructive to this Country.

It has ever been the Policy of wiſe States to prohibit the Exportation of all ſuch raw Materials, as could be manufactured amongſt themſelves: From the Relation we ſtand in to our Parent State, we cannot expect a prohibitory Law in this Inſtance could take Effect, otherwiſe I ſhould think it an Object worthy of the

Conſideration of our Leg[illegible]; under theſe Circumſtances, we muſt have Recourſe to th[illegible]ns in our Power to prevent if poſſible this growing Evil.

The Buſineſs of Ship-building [illegible]s long been carried on here ſucceſsfully, and, by the many Improvements therein, we may now vie with any Part of the Globe for the Goodneſs and Beauty of our Ships. The Scarcity and high Price of Timber in Europe has, for ſome Years paſt, obliged the Merchants there to give Orders for building many of their Ships in America, and I apprehend that at this Time one Third at leaſt of the Merchant Ships, owned in Great-Britain and Ireland, have been built on this Side the Water, whereby conſiderable Sums of Money have centered here, and until the Scheme of building Raft Ships, to deprive us of our Timber, was adopted, the Demand for Veſſels from thence was annually increaſing; and when we conſider, that every Ship built here finds Employment not only for a great Number of Carpenters, who are very uſeful Members of Society in every maritime Country, but the Conſumption of Iron, the employing our Smiths, Rope-makers, Block-makers, Maſt-makers, Riggers, Boat-builders, Sail-makers, Plumbers, Painters, Carvers, and a Variety of other Tradeſmen, who ſupport a large Number of People under them, it muſt certainly be deemed one of the moſt beneficial Occupations that can be carried on in this City, and that in any Manner to diſcourage it, muſt be attended with the moſt fatal Conſequences.

Take a View of the thriving Situation of the Suburbs at each End of the City, and it muſt be acknowledged, that it is principally owing to this Buſineſs being ſo extenſively carried on there; how have the Fields and Commons, where Cattle ranged but a few Years ago, been covered with good Houſes, filled by uſeful and induſtrious Inhabitants, moſt of whom are ſupported by the Building and Navigation of Ships.---How have our Wharves been improved, Stores built, and the landed Intereſt raiſed in Value by theſe Means. The Extenſion of our Commerce, the Riches of our Merchants, and the Wealth of the Province in general, have beyond all Doubt been greatly increaſed by this Branch of Buſineſs being carried on at a cheaper Rate than in England; but if Raft Ships are to be built, to carry away our Timber, Plank and Maſts, we ſhall very ſoon feel the Effects. The Price of Labour being ſo much lower in England than here, if they can get *our* Timber, we ſhall ſoon, inſtead of building Ships for them, be obliged to purchaſe Ships there, or perhaps we may be reduced to ſo low an Ebb, that this may not be in our Power, and we ſhall then be *obliged to them* to ſend *their* Ships here, to convey our Produce to foreign Markets.

The naval Strength of Great-Britain has ever been eſteemed the principal Means of ſupporting her Dignity---and that from this, ſhe derives Authority of giving Laws to Europe.---If this is the moſt certain Method to keep other Nations in Subjection----ſurely our giving Encouragement to the Buſineſs of Ship-building muſt enable us to command the Trade of this Country, which is certainly an Object deſerving of our moſt ſerious Attention.

From the Reputation we have acquired abroad by our Shipping, we have had an increaſing Demand for them, and I am informed Applications have been made to our Carpenters, for building near twenty Sail more than they have engaged, within a few Months paſt. This led me to enquire into the Reaſons of their declining further Engagements, and I find it is ſolely occaſioned by the building of Raft Ships, and the Advance of Ship Timber, ariſing therefrom, whereby many Perſons have been obliged to build in Maryland, and other Places, as they could not do it here.---Thus the Money that would center among ourſelves, where every Perſon is in a greater or leſſer Degree benefited, is taken to other Colonies.

Every Ship built and owned here, muſt be conſidered beneficial to the Public, as no prudent Perſon would build Veſſels, without a Proſpect of Advantage; and if Individuals increaſe in Wealth, the Public muſt be benefited. If Perſons abroad give Orders for Veſſels here, our various Tradeſmen are employed, and our Merchants receive a Commiſſion for building; ſuch Veſſels are generally loaded with our Produce, which increaſes the Commiſſion, and the Riches of the City and Province are promoted.

I am informed that the laſt Raft Ship built here carried upwards of 800 Logs of Timber, which is computed ſufficient to build ſix Ships of 250 Tons each at leaſt. At preſent the Number of Ships annually built here is about 24. It muſt therefore appear obvious, that ſo large an Exportation of Timber muſt increaſe the Prices of thoſe Articles, and from the Raft Ships already built, Ship-building has advanced Fifteen Shillings per Ton; if, inſtead of one, two or three ſhould be built here annually, what muſt be the Conſequence, but a total Stagnation to the Carpenters Buſineſs, which really is too likely to take place.

I have yet to mention, that the Building of Raft Ships is an excluſive Privilege, granted by the King to particular Perſons; whereby a Monopoly is eſtabliſhed to enrich a few, and benefit the Nation at our Expence. Many Arts have been practiced by a deſigning Miniſtry to ſubjugate the Liberties of America, which have happily proved ineffectual; the preſent is a Device, which will prevent the Extenſion of our Commerce, and, when that fails, we ſhall become an eaſy Prey to them. Every excluſive Privilege in Trade is an Encroachment on national Liberty, and therefore ought to be ſtrenuouſly oppoſed. I regard the Gentleman who has the Commiſſion to execute this Buſineſs; but I hope, that he will not ſacrifice his Country for ſuch a Commiſſion, and I am perſuaded, from his known Character, that ſhould he find the Sentiments of his Fellow-citizens generally concurring with mine, he will be induced to deſiſt from continuing to execute ſo deſtructive a Scheme, as I am very certain no Perſon concerned therein can be deemed a Friend to this Country.

I ſhall conclude by aſſuring the Public, that I am no Ship Carpenter, nor any Way connected with them, and that my only Views, in publiſhing theſe Hints, proceed from a ſincere Deſire for the Proſperity of this City.

NAVIS.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

At a Time the benevolent Inhabitants of Philadelphia are extending the Benefits of Inoculation to the Poor of their City, they will not be diſpleaſed to ſee Part of your Paper employed in rendering that Practice more generally known in the Country. Perſons converſant in this Mode of communicating the Small-pox may think it uſeleſs, yet Numbers who reſide in remote Places, and are Strangers to the Improvements which are daily making, will be pleaſed with a Publication on that Subject. The incloſed Obſervations are rendered as conciſe as poſſible, in order to obtain Admittance in your Paper; their Appearance in Public depends on you.

OBSERVATIONS ON INOCULATION FOR THE SMALL-POX.

AMONGST a Variety of Diſorders the moſt fatal and deſtructive to Mankind, and which hitherto, in a natural Way of receiving the Infection, has baffled the Skill of the moſt eminent Phyſicians, the Small-pox is undoubtedly one.

The Art of Inoculation, or introducing the variolous Matter immediately into the Blood, has rendered this Diſeaſe (terrible in itſelf) ſafe and eaſy, when performed in any Shape or Way, but, under the preſent Improvements, proves almoſt infallible.

The Uſe of Mercury and Antimony, in the Preparation under Inoculation, was univerſally introduced into America twenty Years ago.

Practitioners imagined in them they had found an abſolute Panacea, and that they could not in too great Quantities be given to their Patients; but the numberleſs Inconveniencies, and ſometimes fatal Accidents, attending the too free Uſe of theſe active and powerful Medicines, ſoon taught the careful Obſerver the Danger and Fallacy of the Suppoſition, and Experience has afforded ſuch Lights on their Uſe, that at this Time it is reduced almoſt to a Certainty, and they are ſenſible, that Medicine of any Kind has little to do in the Preparation. Sutton's grand Secret is an inviolable Attachment to the cool Regimen, which he and all his Delegates extend to the greateſt Degree. Dimſdale and Watſon purſued the ſame Plan, and with equal, if not ſuperior, Succeſs. Theſe two are real Phyſicians, who, preferring the public Good to their private Emolument, publiſhed their Obſervations to the World.

The Danger in the Small-pox ariſes from the Number and Nature of the Puſtules, and theſe entirely depend on the State of the Solids, as well as of the Fluids, at the Time of Eruption.

As an inflammatory Diſorder, which in its firſt Stages it undoubtedly is, a rigid ſtrong Fibre and denſe State of the Blood muſt increaſe the Fever, and promote a too great Eruption of Puſtules. In this Caſe bleeding, nitrous, diluting and relaxing Medicines, with ſmall Doſes of Calomel, abſtemious Diet and ſmall Drinks, with gentle cooling Purges, to attenuate the Fluids, and relax the Solids, muſt be the proper Preparative; but in a previous ſcorbutic Habit of Body, diſſolved State of the Blood, Solids relaxed and weak, a different Treatment is required, at leaſt great Caution ſhould be had in their Uſe. In the moſt robuſt Conſtitution, 20 Grains of Calomel will anſwer every Purpoſe of that Medicine; and two Grains given every Night during the Preparation, with ſome Powders of Nitre, or Sal Polychreſtum, in the Day, will generally anſwer the End: But in ſuch Conſtitutions great Abſtinence is neceſſary, animal Food, Butter and Eggs, ſhould be abſolutely forbidden, and it would ſucceed the better if the Patient would ſubmit to the Regimen ſome Days before the Inſertion of the variolous Matter. If the eruptive Fever runs high, taking ſome Blood will be neceſſary, and where a Sickneſs at Stomach intervenes, which frequently happens, a gentle Puke gives immediate Relief. For this Purpoſe diſſolve ten Grains of Tartar Emetic in two Ounces of warm Water; of this Solution one Tea Spoonful may be ordered for a grown Perſon, leſſening the Doſe in Proportion to the Age and Strength of the Patient, in a Tea Cup of warm Water, to be repeated every twenty Minutes till it has the deſired Effect. A ſecond Repetition is ſeldom neceſſary, the firſt generally anſwering the Purpoſe. After the Eruption, Medicine is unneceſſary, unleſs a ſore Throat and Cough ſhould intervene, when weak Sage Tea, ſweetened with Honey, and pleaſantly acidulated with Spirits of Vitriol, drank freely, will ſoon afford Relief; or a troubleſome Reſtleſſneſs and Watching, which among Children ariſes from the Soreneſs of the Puſtules, when a moderate Anodyne gives immediate Eaſe, and greatly aſſiſts in maturating the Puſtules. When the Pock is entirely turned, and ſcabs off in the Face, a Purge or two, at a few Days Interval, ſhould be given, at which Time a greater Indulgence in the Diet may be allowed. The more particular Directions are,

In procuring Matter, take it from a young Subject, free from every cutaneous or other Diſorder, and as ſoon as the Puſtules have acquired their full Growth, on a Cotton or Silk Thread, paſſed through the Matter till it has imbibed as much as it will take up, ſuſpend this Thread in the Air till quite dry, then, with as little handling as poſſible, cut it in proper Lengths, and keep it in a Phial, or a Box with Cotton in it. Matter cannot be depended on after it has been kept a Fortnight, and the freſher the better. In introducing the variolous Matter into the Blood, you may chooſe either the Arm or Leg. Infants very young, or at the Mothers Breaſt, the Leg, as the leaſt depending Part, and leſs ſubject to Injuries from handling, may be the beſt. For ſuch as run about, and for Adults, the under Part of the Arm, about two Inches and a Half above the Elbow, has Advantages ſuperior to any other Part. The Inciſion cannot be made too ſuperficial, ſo as you draw Blood; introduce about one Third of an Inch of the Thread, loaded with Matter, into the Inciſion, cover it with a ſmall Plaiſter very thinly ſpread of the Diachylon with Gums, over which lay a ſmall Compreſs, and keep all on with a tight Bandage.

In Twenty-four or Thirty Hours take all off, and apply no Kind of Dreſſing whatever on the Inciſion. One Day, or ſometimes two, before the Appearance of the eruptive Fever, a beginning Inflammation appears, which increaſes to the Turn of the Pock; the only Dreſſing, during every Stage of the Diſeaſe, is frequent dabbing the Part with cold Water, which, if applied in Time, ever prevents its breaking out in a running Sore.

Such Perſons as have weak Eyes, or where there is Danger of an Inflammation, dropping into them cold Water affords the moſt effectual Relief, and repels any Pock that may come in them.

From the Time of Inoculation, the Patients ſhould be kept cool, not ſuffered to ſit over the Fire, or to uſe any Exerciſe, that will increaſe the Momentum of the Blood, or make them warm, and their Drink ſhould be cool and diluting, Small Beer, or Water with a little Milk in it, are the beſt. From this Time the alterative Pill I have mentioned before may be given every Evening, unleſs the Gums ſhould be affected by their Uſe, when a gentle Purge ſhould be given to prevent a ſore Mouth and Spitting. The Diet ſhould be reſtrained to Vegetables, Puddings, Rice, Barley, Milk, Muſh, and Fruit Pies, without Butter or other Shortening in the Cruſt. On the ſixth Morning incluſive from the Time of Inoculation, a cooling Purge ſhould be given, ſo as to empty the Bowels before the Attack of the Fever.

But in Perſons of a weak and lax Fibre, Fleſh ſoft and flabby, and the Pulſe ſlow, to allow ſuch a little freſh boiled Meat and Broth will be advantageous, leſt they ſhould be reduced ſo low as to prevent the Eruption, or not leave them ſufficient Strength to carry them through the Diſorder. Where there is Reaſon to ſuſpect a ſcorbutic Habit of Body, or a diſſolved State of the Blood, vegetable ſub-acid Fruits, either baked or boiled, and eaten with Milk, Flummery, and a ſmall Allowance of Calves-feet Jelly, made acid with Lemmon Juice, ſhould make a conſiderable Part of the Diet.

The Inoculated ſhould be encouraged to keep as much as poſſible in the open Air during the Preparation, without endangering themſelves from wet or cold. And from the firſt Appearance of the Fever, keep them as much as poſſible from their Bed. However contrary to their Inclination, they ſhould be prevailed on to dreſs themſelves every Day, ſometimes walk out of Doors, and when fatigued let them lie on the Bed without undreſſing, which ſhould never be done till Evening, or their uſual Bed-time. And as in this Stage of the Diſorder they have a great Senſe of cold, and incline to hover over the Fire, they ſhould be kept as much as poſſible from it, as on a proper Management at this Period their future Succeſs in a great Meaſure depends. The Advantages of freſh Air are immediate; mitigating the moſt ſevere Symptoms, eſpecially the Fever, which is of the utmoſt Importance, for the more the Fever is ſubdued and kept under, the fewer Eruptions will enſue, and of Conſequence the ſubſequent Danger will be leſs.

In this Stage, if at any Time, Bleeding and a Puke will be neceſſary, but if properly managed in the previous Preparation, that will not often be the Caſe. Sometimes Children, eſpecially ſuch as have delicate and irritable Nerves, in the Courſe of the inflammatory or eruptive Fever, will have Convulſion Fits. This Symptom Sydenham and ſome other Authors think not a bad one; for my own Part I muſt acknowledge, I have never diſcovered any Thing favourable in them, beſides they are extremely alarming to the Parents, and diſcover a great Irritation of the nervous Syſtem. Here we muſt deviate from this general Plan (and if this Complaint does not ariſe from ſomething on the Stomach irritating its Nerves, and by that Means affecting the whole Syſtem, in which Caſe a Puke will be neceſſary) a Semicubium or warm Bath muſt be directed, and the Child placed in it as high as the Navel, and when taken out be well dried with an old Towel, and gently rubbed with a Piece of ſoft Flannel. Bliſters ſhould be applied to the Ankles, and a gentle Anodyne be given, to abate the Spaſms; and if the Child ſhould be coſtive, its Body muſt be opened with ſoft emolient Clyſters. On the Eruption the Symptoms vaniſh; and ſhould this Treatment bring out a Number of Pock, the cool Regimen, free Air, and ſubſequent Care, will greatly obviate the Inconvenience, as the Diſeaſe generally proves of the diſtinct Kind.

Doubts have frequently happened, whether the Infection has taken Place, and indeed in a Number of Inſtances it is difficult to determine. It is generally imagined, if at the Time the eruptive Fever ſhould come on, the Inciſion inflames, and a Fever enſues, there can be no Doubt but theſe Symptoms proceed from the variolous Matter having communicated the Infection to the whole Maſs of Blood, and the Patient is exempt from ever receiving it again. And although theſe Appearances in a Number of Inſtances have fully anſwered the End, yet ſome fatal Accidents have convinced the Faculty that they are not infallible, even when attended with a ſlight Eruption. This has led ſome People erroneouſly to imagine, that this Mode of communicating the Small-pox is no Security againſt receiving the Infection in the natural Way, or that Perſons are ſubject to have the Diſorder twice, to the Prejudice of a *Practice* that is attended with the greateſt Benefits to Mankind. *As* far as my own Obſervation has led me, in an extenſive Practice, the only Appearance that can be depended on with any Certainty is, that although the Inciſion, before the Inflammation comes on, has even loſt the Appearance that one had ever been made, and the ſubſequent Inflammation ſhould be ever ſo trifling, yet whenever a Slough appears of the Size of the Inciſion, grows hard, and turns of a dark Colour, much the ſame as from a ſlight Burn, or the Application of a gentle Cauſtic, whether a Fever and Eruption has appeared or not, ſuch Patients have hitherto eſcaped ever having the Diſeaſe after. Whether this Appearance is infallible I will not undertake to ſay; hitherto I have found it to ſucceed."

We hear from Princeton, in New-Jerſey, that the Officers and Students of the College, have unanimouſly agreed to drink no more TEA.

Captain M^{c} Caddon, from Jamaica; Taylor and Hawkins, from Barbados; Zuille, from St. Euſtatia, and Captain Maſon, from New-York, are arrived at Reedy Iſland.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Perrot and Barry, at St. Euſtatia; Cox, at Grenada; Mullet, at St. Chriſtophers; and Captain Illingſworth, at Dominica.

☞ The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to meet at their Hall, on Friday Evening, at 6 o'Clock, in order to form themſelves into Committees for preparing for the Preſs another Volume of Tranſactions.

WAS LOST, ſome Time laſt Week, a SILVER PENCIL-CASE, cyphered I. S. and a Tortoiſe-ſhell handled KNIFE, in a Leather Caſe. Any Perſon having found one or both of them, and will return them to the Printers hereof, will receive a handſome Reward. *February* 8, 1774.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, within four miles of the city, with a proportion of meadow and arable land to accommodate a ſmall farm. It will be lett on moderate terms, to an induſtrious and ſober man. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended. JOSHUA FISHER.

WANTS a PLACE, as a wet NURSE,

A WOMAN, with a good BREAST of MILK, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *February* 14, 1774. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Firſt of April next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed INN, known by the Sign of the Ship, being ſituate in the Town of Darby, now in the Tenure of John Mitchel, with 2½ Acres of LAND, adjoining the ſame. Enquire of MARY NORRIS, or Dr. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Tueſday, the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the New Ferry, on Province Iſland,

NEAR one hundred head of oxen, ſteers and cows, forty of which are good beef, horſes, mares, colts and hogs, with a large quantity of blue graſs and clover hay, carts, plows and harrows, with ſundry farming and grazing utenſils, a genteel family waggon, a large quantity of wool, dried meat and candles, a good eight day clock, with ſundry houſhold furniture, a good mulberry timbered boat, built to carry horſes acroſs Delaware. The terms will be made known at the place of ſale, by

¶ SAMUEL PENROSE.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the houſe of John Shultz, in Potts-town, Philadelphia county, on Monday, the 4th of April next,

A LARGE number of unimproved LOTS, laid out in ſaid town, ſome groundrents, iſſuing from lots improved, at 15s. per lot, per annum. About 50 acres of woodland, adjoining Potts-town, laid out in lots of 4 and 6 acres each. Alſo a large well built ſtone malt-houſe and brew-houſe adjoining, with every thing neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of malting and brewing. The conditions will be made known at the ſale. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at ſaid Shultz's. SAMUEL POTTS, Executor to the eſtate of JOHN POTTS, deceaſed. § 5 *W.*

To be SOLD or LETT,

Or exchanged for HOUSES or LOTS in or near this City, and may be entered on the Firſt of April next,

A MERCHANT-MILL, and SAW-MILL adjoining, in good repair, together with 100 acres of LAND, ſituate in the county of Cheſter and townſhip of Kennet, diſtant from Cheſter 20, and from Wilmington 10 miles; at the latter place the flour may be readily diſpoſed of, as there is a ſmart trade carried on from thence to the Weſt-India Iſlands; the county of Lancaſter lies about 25 miles back of ſaid mills, where they may weekly be ſupplied with ſufficient quantities of wheat; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet; alſo a ſtone addition adjoining, 30 by 25 feet; there are in ſaid mill two pair of mill-ſtones, one of French burs, the other Cologne, three boulting reels and hoiſting works go by water, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, three rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, and a pump of good water in the yard; the barn is one ſtory of ſtone, and a frame upon it, with ſtabling underneath; there are about ten acres of very good meadow, that are watered out of the mill race, and two apple orchards, of divers fruits; the place has always been deemed a healthy ſituation, and in a good neighbourhood. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above ſaid premiſes and mills, or to take them on a leaſe for ſeven years, may view them at any time, and be more fully informed, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the ſame, or to the owner and ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, who has a large aſſortment of Boulting-Cloths, which will be ſold low, for caſh or ſhort credit.

February 14, 1774. ELLIS LEWIS.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION in Tredyffrin, in the county of Cheſter, containing 200 acres of land, about one half thereof cleared, the other well timbered; there is erected upon it a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 30 by 35 feet, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, a ſtone barn, 30 by 55 feet, a houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, kitchen, and other out-houſes, a conſtant ſtream of water within a few yards of the door, a good bearing orchard, and near fifteen acres of watered meadow, and more may be made; there is thereon a new lime-kiln, and a quarry of good lime-ſtone, and about 40 acres of the cleared land ready limed, a nurſery of 3 or 400 apple-trees ready to plant out; it is a healthy ſituation, in a good neighbourhood, two miles from the Sign of the Unicorn, on Lancaſter road, and 18 from Philadelphia. If not ſold by the 10th of April next, to be rented, by

Feb. 15, 1774. ‖ 5 *w.* JAMES DAVIS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 7th of February inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named ELEANOR FIND, about 18 years of age, well built, pock-marked, has a wild look; took with her one blue ſhort gown, two lincey petticoats, one blue quilt, lined with white flannel, one linen check apron, and one bundle of clothes, the deſcriptions unknown, one pair of mens milled ſtockings, broken in the heels, and a pair of mens ſhoes, with hob nails in the ſoals and heels, and has took with her about Five Pounds caſh, ſo that ſhe may change her apparel. She was taken up at Darby, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, but ſaid ſhe had a relation in Wilmington. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by CHARLES MEASE, Muſtard-maker, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark. ¶

To be LETT, *and entered on the 25th of March,*

TWO ſmall PLANTATIONS, within 7 miles of Philadelphia, containing about 180 acres of LAND, of which about 12 acres are meadow, good part of it watered; there are on ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, large ſtone barn, underneath which there is good ſtabling for 7 horſes, 14 cows, and a flock of ſheep; as the plantations join, they will be lett jointly or ſeparately, as may ſuit the leſſee. Enquire of CHARLES CRUIKSHANK, in Haverford townſhip.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A CONVENIENT BRICK HOUSE, with three rooms on the lower floor, and four on the upper floor, with a convenient WHARFF, a good garden, and a well of good water, at the kitchen door, well ſituated for public buſineſs, being a corner houſe, fronting Water-ſtreet and Market-ſtreet, in Marcus-Hook. Any perſon inclining to rent the above, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

February 11, 1774. ¶ JOHN CRAWFORD.

WAS FOUND, about the Middle of July laſt, in the great Road between Maiden Creek and the Quaker Meeting-houſe, in the County of Berks, a LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing therein a Letter from Ireland, two Lottery Tickets, and ſome Paper Money, which, the Owner, by applying to the Printers hereof, and paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement, may have again. *Feb.* 10, 1774. ¶

Tredyffren townſhip, Cheſter county, Second-Month 4, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the 4th day of Fourth-Month next, at the dwelling-houſe of David Howell, in Tredyffren townſhip aforeſaid,

THE following EIGHT LOTS of GROUND, ſituate as above, ſeven whereof are choice cheſtnut timbered LAND, and, as they are very contiguous to a number of lime-kilns, muſt conſequently be very valuable in a few years, but more eſpecially to the adjacent plantations in the valley, viz. No.

1. Containing 8 acres and 117 perches.
2. Containing 10 acres and 33 perches.
3. Containing 10 acres and 17 perches.
4. Containing 9 acres and 77 perches.
5. Containing 11 acres and 85 perches.
6. Containing 10 acres and 20 perches.
7. Containing 10 acres and 20 perches.
8. Containing 58 acres and 50 perches.

Adjoining the Lancaſter great road, about 12 acres thereof are cleared, with a ſmall tenement, and a never-failing ſpring, convenient for watering ſeveral acres of meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the draught of the ſame, at the time and place of ſale, where the conditions will be made known, by ISAAC POTTS. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A COMMODIOUS BRICK HOUSE, and LOT of near four acres adjoining the houſe, with a garden, ſtables and ſmoke-houſe, a pump with excellent water by the door, and cellars under the whole, ſituated in New Mills, Burling county; a ſtore is now kept in the ſaid houſe, and hath been for ſeveral years, being every way convenient for that buſineſs, eſpecially for one who would chuſe to deal in the board or lumber way, having connection with a great number of ſaw-mills. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid place. ‖4 *W.* THOMAS REYNOLDS.

February 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the 25th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 149 acres of excellent limeſtone land, ſituate in Eaſt-Whiteland, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, and about 27 miles from the city, known by the Sign of the Lamb, it being now and for many years paſt a licenſed houſe of entertainment; there is on ſaid plantation an excellent well finiſhed ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the ſecond, with a good piazza the whole length of the houſe, two good wells of water at the door, &c. a very good ſtone barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. about 100 acres of land is cleared, of which about 8 is good meadow, and may be watered; there is alſo a good bearing orchard of excellent grafted fruit on ſaid place, and a good limeſtone quarry and kiln; the woodland well timbered; late the eſtate of Thomas Ives, deceaſed. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, a crop of grain in the ground, horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, a waggon, cart, plows, harrows, geers, &c. and a great variety of houſhold furniture. Attendance and credit will be given, by RACHEL IVES, and WILLIAM IVES, Adminiſtrat. ¶

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in

Weſt-Whiteland, in Cheſter County, Pennſylvania,

A PARCEL of likely NEGROES, viz. Two Women, and two Male Children, the eldeſt near two Years old, and the other but a few Weeks, the Women altogether uſed to Houſewifery Buſineſs, and very handy thereat, and of honeſt Characters. Any Perſon or Perſons, inclining to purchaſe all or Part of them, may know the Terms, by applying to

February 1, 1774. ‖ JOHN CUTHBERT.

Moreland Manor, Philadelphia County, January 15, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, laſt Auguſt, a dark brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, near 12 years old, with one white foot, a ſtar, and branded on the near buttock with a W. He was advertiſed above two months ago in the Gazette, and no owner hath yet appeared to make any claim. This is to deſire the owner to come, prove his property, and he may have ſuch a part of the valuation as is aſſigned him by law, or it muſt be paid as the law directs.

¶ JOHN TOMKINS.

THAT moſt famous and noted Horſe TRUE BRITON, formerly kept by Captain HERD, of Woodbridge, Eaſt-Jerſey, now belonging to JEHU WOOD, in Woodberry, will cover Mares this ſeaſon, at JOHN IMLAY's, at the Black Horſe, in Burlington county, about 8 miles above Burlington, from the firſt day of March till the laſt of July, at the low rate of Four Dollars the ſingle leap, or Eight Dollars the ſeaſon, or a Doubloon to enſure a foal, for each Mare. Where good paſture will be provided for Mares, and particular care taken of them, by JOHN CHATTIN.

N. B. The money for covering, the ſingle leap and the ſeaſon, muſt be paid at or before the expiration of the ſeaſon, to

JOHN CHATTIN.

The *True Briton* is a fine brown bay, full 15 hands high, very handſome, ſtrong and well made in every reſpect, and a moſt noted fine and ſure foal getter, either for the turf, ſaddle, or gears. He was got by Col. Taſker's Othello, and came of Melly, got by Old Spark, full ſiſter to Col. Hopper's Pacolet; her dam was Queen Mab, got by Muſgrove's grey Arabian, a moſt beautiful horſe, for which he refuſed 500 Guineas; he was ſet up at 10 Guineas a leap; her dam by the Hampton Court Childers, her grandam by Governor Harriſon's Arabian, her great grandam by the cheſtnut Arabian, her great great grandam by Leeds, her great great great grandam was a barb, brought over by Mr. Marſhall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Greyhound. ¶ 8 *W.* *February* 7, 1774.

WAS taken up, at Paſſyunk, on Schuylkill, ſome Time ago, a ſmall RAFT, containing about 150 Cedar Rails. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to

February 10, 1774. JOHN EVERLEY.

N. B. To be ſold, by ſaid *Everley*, a Quantity of red and white Clover and Meadow HAY. ¶

Cheſter County, January 10, 1774.

CAME to the Subſcriber's, in Lower Chicheſter, ſome Time ago, a black STEER, with a white Face, neither branded nor ear-marked. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

¶ JOHN MARSHALL.

February 7, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice to a certain THOMAS ELWELL, who left a Horſe with the Subſcriber, at the Sign of the White Horſe, on Lancaſter Road, the 24th Day of March laſt, unleſs he takes him away in four Weeks from this Date, he will be ſold for his Keeping, by JOHN KERLIN.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice, to thoſe Officers who ſerved in the Pennſylvania Regiment in the Year 1764, who are entitled to any Share of the Land granted to them by the Honourable Proprietors in 1769, and to all thoſe who derive any Right or Title under any of the ſaid Officers, that they, or their Attornies, are to attend, on Monday, the 28th Day of February next, at the Houſe of JOHN LITTLE, in Fourth-ſtreet, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, in order to pay for their reſpective Allotments, as the Board of Property are come to a Reſolution to grant Patents, upon Payment of the whole Sum, and upon no other Terms. Therefore, all thoſe who have any Claim to the ſaid Lands, under the Proprietors Grant to ſaid Officers, are to take Notice, that the Shares of thoſe, who do not attend and pay, will be forfeited, and Patents for the ſame granted to thoſe who advance the whole Money, according to the original Agreement, made with the Proprietors. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieut. Colonel, SAMUEL HUNTER, and JAMES IRVINE, Commiſſioners. 7 *W.* 51--58

Weſt-Jerſey, ſſ. *February* 4, 1774.

WHEREAS the line of partition and diviſion between the eaſtern and weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey hath not yet been legally run: And whereas an act of the Legiſlature of the colony of New-York, and a ſimilar act of the colony of New-Jerſey, have paſſed, fixing the North Station Point. And as a final ſettlement of the ſaid line is a matter of importance, and greatly concerns the general Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey; therefore the Council of Proprietors, at their preſent meeting, did agree to give public notice, that on Friday, the Eighteenth of February inſtant, there ſhould be a general meeting of the Proprietors of the ſaid weſtern diviſion, in order to conſult on ſuitable meaſures to be taken to obtain a ſpeedy ſettlement of the ſaid line. This is therefore to requeſt a general meeting of the Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey, on the ſaid day, at the houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the city of Burlington, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

§ WILLIAM HEULINGS, Clk.

Chicheſter, January 4, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the firſt day of March next (if the weather ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the next fair day after) to begin at ten o'clock, at the dwelling-houſe late of John Price, Eſq; in Lower Chicheſter townſhip, in the county of Cheſter,

HORSES, milch cows, working oxen, ſteers, and young cattle, ſheep, ſwine, a large quantity of fine and coarſe hay, a riding chair, beds, furniture, and ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods and implements of huſbandry; late the property of the ſaid John Price, Eſq; deceaſed; where attendance will be given, and reaſonable credit allowed, by ELISHA PRICE, and SAMUEL PRICE, Executors.

N. B. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are requeſted to bring in the ſame, in order for payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by note or book account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to the ſaid Executors. ¶

Juſt publiſhed by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

and to be ſold by all the BOOKSELLERS of PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK,

AN EXAMINATION of the CONNECTICUT CLAIM to LANDS in PENNSYLVANIA.---- With an APPENDIX, containing Extracts and Copies of ORIGINAL PAPERS.

N. B. Page 66, Line 32, for *Twenty-four*, read *four Miles.*

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of Joſeph Ennalls's paſture, in Dorcheſter county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 16th of this month, a likely ſorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 year old, 14 hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both hindsfeet white half up the leg, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to Ennalls's Ferry, in the ſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH ENNALLS.

October 23, 1773. ¶ 8 *W.*

WHEREAS in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, intituled, *An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame,* and by three ſubſequent Acts, for granting to his Majeſty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds, the ſaid recited Acts impower the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of each County in this Province, to rate and value all located, ſurveyed, unimproved Tracts of Land, within their reſpective Counties; and whereas one certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of *Tinicum*, in the County of *Bucks*, containing 1500 Acres, was duly rated by the Aſſeſſors of the ſaid County of *Bucks*, as the Property of one *John Reed*, of *New-York*; and whereas the Owner of the ſaid Tract of Land, hath neglected to pay the Collectors of the ſaid Townſhip, the Sum of Eleven Pounds Five Shillings, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, hath been aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Land, as the Proportion thereof, for the Years 1772 and 1773, for ſaid Tax, by the Act impoſed: We the Commiſſioners of the County of *Bucks* aforeſaid, in Purſuance of ſaid Acts, do give Notice, that on the 25th Day of *April* next, at the Houſe of *Nicholas Patterſon*, in the Townſhip of *Tinicum* aforeſaid, will be expoſed to ſale, by public Vendue, the abovementioned Tract of Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Taxes, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of Non-payment thereof. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon. DAVID TWINING, THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON.

N. B. The abovementioned Tract of Land was advertiſed in the Gazette, and ſhould have been ſold the ſeventh day of *Auguſt* laſt, for the Payment of the Tax levied thereon in the Year 1772, purſuant to the ſaid Advertiſement; but no Buyers then appearing, the Sale was poſtponed. ¶151.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN FISHER, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to GRACE FISHER, Adminiſtratrix,

DANIEL DRINKER, Adminiſtrator.

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY *propoſes (the weather being ſuitable) to exhibit his courſe of* ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, *at the College on Monday and Tueſday next week; and on the following Wedneſday and Friday; to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening. In this courſe, conſiſting of only two lectures, above forty curious and intereſting experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhew the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greateſt importance, how to avoid the danger of it;-----how to ſecure houſes, ſhips, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.*

The following particulars will, it is preſumed, be thought no inconſiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flaſhes of real lightning viſible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilſt under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric ſtone from the Eaſt-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electriſed by being dipt in boiling water; one ſide electriſed poſitively, the other negatively. A curious repreſentation of the aſtoniſhing electric Eel, lately ſeen in this city, on touching of which, while in the water, an electric ſhock may be as ſenſibly felt, as from a live one. A repreſentation of part of the ſtarry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric ſtars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR *of Nature, and, if well purſued, ſeldom fails producing ſomething uſeful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of ſuch a tendency will meet with ſuitable encouragement. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who purpoſe to attend theſe lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Kinnerſley's houſe, near the College, at* HALF A DOLLAR *for each lecture.*

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed ſhould not prove dry enough, the exhibition muſt be deferred till ſome dry evening after. The firſt lecture of the courſe to be on Monday or Wedneſday evenings; ſecond lecture on Tueſday or Friday evenings.

⁂ *Next April Mr.* KINNERSLEY *expects to have room in his houſe to accommodate two or three more young Boarders for the College.*

New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, December 20, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

THE INN, called CHATHAM, ſituate in London-Grove townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, and province of Pennſylvania, with one or two hundred acres of land, or a greater or leſs quantity, as may be moſt agreeable to the tenant. The houſe, ſtables, ſhed, &c. are large, and very ſuitable for the buſineſs. An orchard, containing about 300 apple-trees, will be lett with the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above INN, and about 380 acres of land adjoining, may have the ſame on very reaſonable terms, and ſeveral years will be allowed for the payment of the purchaſe-money, on ſecuring the payment thereof. The title is good, and the land is liable to no quitrent. The perſons intending to treat for this eſtate, muſt apply before the firſt day of February next.

Alſo to be SOLD, three Tracts of unimproved LAND, ſituate on Penn's-creek, now in the county of Northumberland, one called Potter's-field, and containing about 400 acres of choice land; another called New-Caſtle, containing about 200 acres; and the other called Exchange, containing about 220 acres. The purchaſe-money has been paid, and patents obtained for theſe tracts, above eight years ago, and the titles are indiſputable. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, reſiding in New-Caſtle. THOMAS M'KEAN ‖5*W*

A likely NEGROE GIRL,

TO BE SOLD,

SEVENTEEN Years old, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, is remarkably healthy, not having had a Day's Sickneſs, but what the Meaſles occaſioned, during nine Years, is very briſk and lively, can do all Sorts of Houſe-work, and might ſoon be made a compleat Cook. A Purchaſer that lives in this Province will be moſt agreeable. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Goſhen, Cheſter County, Eleventh-Month 19, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE ASHBRIDE, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to come immediately, and pay off their reſpective debts, otherwiſe we ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their bonds, notes and accounts, into the hands of lawful officers, to recover the ſaid debts. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order for payment, by GEORGE and JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE, Executors. ¶ 6 *W.*

MASON and DORSEY,

In Water-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

The following GOODS, viz.

RUM and Melaſſes, by the Hogſhead; Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Rice; Alſpice, Pepper, Ginger, and Muſtard; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon; Weſton and Country made Snuff; Brimſtone, Allom, Copperas, and Salt-petre, by the Keg, or otherwiſe; Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Redwood, and Fuſtick; Wrapping Paper, Cotton, Bar Lead, and Shot; Bar Iron, of the beſt Quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, Steel. Alſo choice Mackarel, and a Quantity of excellent Cheeſe, with ſundry other Articles. ‖8*W.*

OWEN BIDDLE

Has for ſale, at his ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported this Fall; ſuch as, ſuperfine, fine and coarſe broadcloths, coatings, bearſkins, duffils, ſpotted ſwanſkins, halfthicks, kerſeys, Indian blankets, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 9 qr. mottled rugs, red flannel, ſcarlet ditto, a large aſſortment of $\frac{7}{8}$ and yard wide Iriſh linens, from 16d. to 5s. per yard; yard wide, $\frac{7}{8}$, and yard and $\frac{1}{8}$ cotton checks; $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and yard and $\frac{1}{8}$ linen ditto; Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, ravens duck; a variety of chintz, calicoes and cottons, muſlins, humhums, piſtol lawns, kentings, cambricks and lawns, in demi pieces and patches, cotton and ſilk romal handkerchiefs, printed lawn ditto, check linen ditto, Dutch pinwork ditto, calimancoes, durants, tammies, worſted damaſks, brilliants, venetian poplins, ſhaloons, rattinets; a variety of ſattin, paduaſoy, ſarſnet, and taffety plain ribbons; a variety of figured ribbons, ſtay binding and braid, cord for cloaks, beſt ſcarf twiſt, ſilk and hair, and hair, ſewing ſilks, coloured threads, Scotch thread, with a variety of cutlery and hard ware, alſo 8d. 10d. and 12d. nails, Taylor's window glaſs, London ſteel, in half faggots, mark'd A. Crawley, with a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Such perſons whoſe accounts with the ſubſcriber are of a long ſtanding, are requeſted to ſettle and pay the ſame.

Tenth-Month 10, 1773. 6 *W.* OWEN BIDDLE.

Weſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, three Miles from Reading Furnace, November 24, 1773.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWO Tracts of good LAND, containing 200 Acres each, with good Improvements on them. The Title Indiſputable. One of ſaid Plantations, or Tracts of Land, to be ſold at public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 28th of December next. Where Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known, by the Subſcriber, adjoining the Premiſes.

§ 8 *W.* *Tbc.* MARY COCHRAN.

WANTS a PLACE,

A WOMAN, with a good BREAST of MILK. Enquire at Mr. WELCH's, in Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 23, 1774. NUMB. 2357.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WHEREAS complaint having been made to the Commiſſioners for pitching, paving, and cleanſing the Streets, &c. of Philadelphia, that many Perſons, regardleſs of the Law provided againſt deſtroying the Pavements of the ſaid City, do carry large and exceſſive Weights and Burthens on their Carriages, with narrow Wheels, being drawn by a greater Number of Horſes than is allowed by Law, to the great Injury of ſaid Pavements, as well as the Inconvenience of thoſe Teams, who comply with the ſaid Law; this is therefore to warn them, that the Commiſſioners are determined to put the Law in Force againſt all Offenders in the Premiſes, with the utmoſt Rigour, and that none may plead Ignorance of that Part of the Law reſpecting it, they have publiſhed herewith ſuch Parts as relate thereto, viz.--------WHEREAS nothing can be more deſtructive to Pavements of any Kind, and particularly to thoſe newly made, than the carrying large and exceſſive Weights and Burthens in Carriages, the Fellies of the Wheels whereof are of ſmall Breadth, whereby the Stones of ſuch Pavements are looſened and torn up, and the Pavements themſelves in a great Meaſure ruined and deſtroyed; for Remedy whereof, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that no Waggon, Wain or Cart whatſoever, belonging to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, reſiding or inhabiting within the ſaid City of Philadelphia, or within the Northern Liberties thereof, or within the Diſtrict of Southwark, or the Townſhips of Moyamenſing or Paſſyunk, ſhall travel, paſs or be drawn on any of the paved Parts of the ſaid City, with any greater Number of Beaſts of Draught than Three, if a four Wheel Carriage, and if a two Wheel Carriage, with any greater Number of Beaſts of Draught than Two, unleſs the Fellies of ſuch Wheels ſhall be of the Breadth or Gauge of four Inches from Side to Side at the leaſt; and that no ſuch Wheel Carriage, belonging to Perſons reſiding in the Places aforeſaid, ſhall travel, paſs or be drawn, in the ſaid City, with or by any Number of Oxen or Horſes whatſoever, unleſs the Fellies of the Wheels thereof ſhall be of the Breadth or Gauge of four Inches from Side to Side at the leaſt (Carts with one Horſe, Stage and light travelling Waggons for Paſſengers excepted) and that every Owner or Owners of ſuch Wheel Carriage, which ſhall paſs or be drawn in the ſaid City, contrary to the Directions, Tenor, true Intent or Meaning of this Act, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered as Debts not exceeding Five Pounds are by Law directed to be recovered, or otherwiſe ſhall forfeit any one of the Beaſts of Draught drawing ſuch Wheel Carriage (excepting the Shaft or Thill Horſe) together with the Gears, Bridle, Halter, and other Accoutrements to ſuch Beaſts of Draught belonging. **DAVIS BASSETT**, **ABRAHAM BICKLEY**, **JOSEPH MOULDER**, **SAMUEL ROBESON**, **JOSEPH ALLEN**, **OWEN BIDDLE**, Street Commiſſioners.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

to be held on the premiſes, on Monday, the 21ſt day of March next,

THE ancient and well accuſtomed TAVERN, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, well known by the Sign of the HAND-SAW, 25 miles from the city of Philadelphia; the premiſes is accommodated with a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms below and four above, a large ſtone kitchen, a well of good water, convenient ſtone ſtables, a good orchard, about 44 acres of land, 15 of which are cleared, 5 thereof good meadow, and about as much more, equally good, may be made, the remainder is well timbered, The premiſes are ſituate at the croſſing of three very public roads, one from Eaſton to Philadelphia, one from the Jerſeys to Lancaſter, and the other from the Great Swamp to Newtown. The title indiſputably good. Due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by **WILLIAM BOYLE.** ¶

February 10, 1774.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the

18th day of March next, on the premiſes,

THE plantation, late of Humphrey Lloyd, of Uwchland, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, containing 326 acres of excellent land, about 180 whereof are cleared, the reſt well timbered, there is on ſaid plantation two good dwelling-houſes, a barn, ſpring-houſe, &c. about 80 acres of meadow made, and may be made equal to the beſt marſh; the land is well watered, having ſeveral excellent ſprings, one near the houſe, the whole ſo well ſituated as to be as compleat a farm as moſt of its ſize in the province. Several years will be allowed for payment of the purchaſe-money, without intereſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the ſame by Humphrey Lloyd, living on the premiſes. The title indiſputable, and the quitrent very light. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, an improvement right to 45 acres of land. Attendance will be given on the day aforeſaid, by **GRIFFITH JOHN**, junior, and **JOHN JACOBS**, Adminiſtrators. ¶

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO TRACTS of LAND, at the Mouth of Conegocheague, containing Five Hundred and Thirty-three Acres and Three-quarters, which I purchaſed at the Sale of the Manor, whereon Mr. **MINOR** keeps Public Houſe, and where my Brother **GEORGE** lived; whereon is a Houſe two Stories high, with Brick Chimnies, three Fire Rooms below, and three above, with Cellars, Barns, Out-houſes, &c. a good Meadow, and plenty of Timber to ſupport it for many many Years. But it is ſo well known to every Jerſey or Pennſylvania Man, who ever went to the Southward to look out for Land for his Children, that there is no Occaſion to ſay one Word in praiſe of it. Whoever buys it ſhall have Poſſeſſion of it next Fall, Time enough to put a Crop of Winter Grain in the Ground. DAVID ROSS. ¶ 6*W*.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION of 125 Acres, whereof one Half is cleared, ſituate near Graham Park, in Warrington Townſhip, Bucks County, 22 Miles from Philadelphia, and now in the Poſſeſſion of **SAMUEL DETTERLING**. For Terms, apply to **CHARLES STEDMAN.** ¶

Reading, February 10, 1774.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 3d day of January laſt, a certain **JOSEPH KUHNLY**, who ſays he is a ſervant to George Myer, of Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county. His maſter is hereby deſired to come, within one month after date, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to pay the ſame.

¶ **JOHN WITMAN**, Goaler.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 14th inſtant, two ſmall SILVER WAITERS, London made, creſt, neck and head of a unicorn. Whoever will diſcover the thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be proſecuted to conviction, and recover and deliver the waiters to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for the waiters. Silverſmiths and others, to whom ſuch may be offered for ſale, are requeſted to ſtop them. † J. M. NESBITT.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 600 acres, lying about 5 miles from the city of New-Brunſwick, about ſeven from the city of Perth-Amboy, in New-Jerſey, extending about a mile on the navigable part of South-River; there is a dwelling-houſe thereon, about 50 acres of upland cleared, and about 100 acres of rich bottomed freſh meadow, off which a very large quantity of hay may be annually got: Alſo about 40 acres of ſalt meadow, at a mile's diſtance from the ſaid tract. And as there is an extenſive outlet, a very large ſtock may immediately be kept thereon, and a great quantity more of meadow may be made, and the eaſy tranſportation of timber, cord-wood, hay, and Produce of all kinds, to New-York, as well as the other near markets, will be very advantageous to the purchaſer; and what gives this tract a preference to moſt, where ſo large a quantity of meadow is contained is, that this place is accounted very healthy, and has the beſt ſhad fiſhery on the river. If a purchaſer for the whole ſhould not offer before ſpring, it will then be divided (as ſeveral have made application for parts) into ſuch parts as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The place may be ſeen by applying to **WILLIAM LAKE**, near the premiſes, and the ſubſcriber intends giving attendance there, from the 21ſt of March to the 29th, and has ſome other tracts of land to diſpoſe of in that neighbourhood. Alſo land at Princeton, convenient to be laid in ſmall lots for building on. Alſo a convenient ſtone houſe and lot, near Stony-brook mills, a good ſtand for a ſtore, and long occupied in that way. Alſo a houſe and lot in Bordentown. Any perſons inclinable to purchaſe any of the above-mentioned premiſes, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, in Bordentown, who will treat with them on reaſonable terms. THOMAS WATSON.

February 7, 1774. *Tbctf.*

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Tueſday, the 15th of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of **BENJAMIN FORD**, deceaſed, purſuant to his will and teſtament, the following tracts of LAND, lying and being in Brandywine Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle,

ONE plantation, containing about 118 acres, between Marcus-hook and Naaman's-creek mills, fronting on the river Delaware, and bounded by land late of Thomas Robinſon, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, with a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. a good bearing orchard, near 20 acres of drained and upland meadow, and more may be made; about one half of the above tract is woodland, the King's road, leading from Cheſter to Wilmington, running through the ſame. One other piece of land, containing 6½ acres, bounded by Naaman's-creek, and land late of John Price, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, chiefly bottom land. Alſo the plantation whereon he lived, and where the Sign of the Plow and Harrow was formerly kept by him, containing about 75 acres, chiefly cleared land, fronting on the King's road aforeſaid, and bounded by lands of John Buckley, and others, with a bearing orchard, a good brick dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes thereon. One other plantation, containing about 82 acres, with two tenements, a ſmith and wheelwright's ſhop thereon, bounded by the river Delaware, land of Adam Grubb, and others, and allowed to yield as delightful a proſpect of ſaid river, as any place between Philadelphia and the Capes, and but 5 miles from Wilmington, the King's main road running through the ſame. Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, horſes, mares, cows and young cattle, a pair of large working oxen, ſheep, ſwine, cart, plow and harrow, feather beds and bedding, deſk, caſe of drawers, chairs and pewter, wheat and rye in the ground, and ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods, and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention. If the day abovementioned ſhould prove rainy, or unfit, then the vendue to begin on the next fair day, and to be continued from day to day till all is ſold. Where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by **THOMAS PERKINS**, and **THOMAS BABB**, Executors.

February 23, 1774. ¶ 7/6.

Trenton, February 15, 1774.

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of Captain **JOHN ANDERSON**, late of Maidenhead, in the county of Hunterdon, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, who are Executors; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, on bond, bill or book account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, as the Executors have ſeveral large ſpecific legacies to pay in a ſhort time. **SAMUEL TUCKER**, and **ANDREW WILLSON**, Executors. ¶

RUN away, the 20th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named **MARGARET SMITH**, well featured, broad faced, pock-pitted, ſhort rough blackiſh hair; had on, and took with her, an old black ſilk cardinal, diced, not trimmed ſave the cap, an old black ſilk bonnet, a callicoe gown, ſtriped with a little purple flower, a good deal wore, an old blue quilted petticoat, a lincey petticoat, ſtriped greeniſh and red, a piece of old lincey, ſtriped blue red and white, which I ſuppoſe ſhe will make a bed-gown of, a pair of old calf-ſkin pumps, lined with linen, coarſe blue ſtockings; ſhe is luſty and talkative, it is like ſhe will paſs for a woman with child, and probably is ſo; ſhe came to this country laſt ſummer from Belfaſt with Captain Ewing; was taken near Lancaſter, and ſold there to one Mr. Jack, in the Manor of Coneſtogoe, but returned, and it is likely ſhe has gone that road, as ſhe talked of going to the back woods. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have **FOUR DOLLARS** reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by **THOMAS WHITESIDE.** ¶

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of a Servant LAD, who has three Years and three Months to ſerve, between 16 and 17 Years of Age, and is a very healthy Lad. Enquire of THOMAS BLACKLEDGE, in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County. *February* 18, 1774. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

SEVERAL of my Acquaintance, who are your Cuſtomers, and who wiſh to ſee what paſſed between his Honour the Governor and the Aſſembly at their laſt Sitting, relative to the Fortification at Deep Water Iſland, *near the Mouth of* Schuylkill, *and wanting to know how the* Fifteen Thouſand Pounds, *granted ſome Years ſince for the Defence of the City of* Philadelphia, *have been expended, have prevailed on me to requeſt you will be pleaſed to inſert the following Extracts from the Votes of Aſſembly, of what then paſſed, together with the Account of the ſaid Money, as drawn for by the Commiſſioners, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Governors, which I find to be as herewith ſent you. I am, Gentlemen,*

Feb. 17, 1774. *Your moſt humble Servant,* L. S.

In ASSEMBLY, *Friday, January* 21, 1774. *A. M.*

The Governor by the Secretary ſent down the following Meſſage.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM to inform you, that the Commiſſioners appointed by an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed in the Eleventh Year of His preſent Majeſty, and impowered, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Governor, to apply and diſpoſe of the Sum of *Fifteen Thouſand Pounds*, theretofore granted, for and towards the building ſuch Fortifications as might be neceſſary for the Security of the City of *Philadelphia*, have lately laid before me their Accounts; by which it appears to me, that they have expended the whole Sum appropriated to that Uſe, in the Purchaſe of a ſmall Iſland, about Eight Miles down the River, moſt conveniently ſituated for the Purpoſe intended, and in conſtructing a great Part of ſuch a Fortification, as by the Opinion and Advice of a ſkillful Engineer, recommended by General *Gage*, was abſolutely neceſſary to anſwer the End propoſed.

You will, on Enquiry, find that the Work, ſo far as it has been executed, is done in a maſterly Manner; and that Materials to a conſiderable Value are on the Spot, ready to continue it as ſoon as the Seaſon will admit.

The Plan of the Fort, and the Commiſſioners Accompts, will be laid before you, by which you will perceive what remains to be done, in what Manner the Money has been diſpoſed of, and how much is yet in Arrear to the Workmen, &c. From hence you will be enabled to judge what further Sum will be wanting to complete a Work, which has for many Years been conſidered by the Legiſlature of this Province, as an Object of the greateſt Importance for the Defence and Protection of this populous and flouriſhing City, againſt His Majeſty's Enemies, in Time of War.

I think it incumbent on me, Gentlemen, to recommend this Matter to your moſt ſerious Conſideration, and to requeſt that you will make the proper Proviſion for carrying on and compleating this important Work in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Manner; in which you may be aſſured of my hearty Concurrence.

January 20, 1774. *JOHN PENN.*

Abſtract of an Account of Fifteen Thouſand Pounds *granted for the Defence of the City of* Philadelphia, *and raiſed by Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 9th of* March, 1771, *as the ſame was laid out by the Governor and Comiſſioners, viz.*

TO ſundry Orders drawn at different Times on the Provincial Treaſurer, as follow:

For Expences of Captain *Montreſor*, and the Commiſſioners to *Deep Water Iſland*, at ſundry Times,	£ 26	2	5
To Captain *Montreſor*, at twice, - -	279	16	1½
To *Joſeph Galloway*, Eſq; for *Deep Water Iſland*,	416	7	1
To *Thomas Palmer* and *William Dunwick*, for cleaning and repairing the ſmall Arms of the Province, - - - - - -	394	4	3
To *Joſeph Fox*, Eſq; for Caſh paid for Scantling,	18	1	2
To Ditto, for Caſh paid for cleaning Cannon, *&c.*	23	0	6
To *William Ruſh*, for Smiths Work, - -	1	8	5½
To *John Britton*, for Lumber, - - -	63	16	3
To *Samuel Levis*, for Scantling, - - -	7	2	3
To *Wetherell* and *Creſſon*, for Lumber, - -	55	3	3½
To *William Pennell*, for ditto, - - -	34	6	7
To *John Morton*, Eſq; and *William Grantham*, for Logs for the Fort and Wharff, - -	523	0	0
To *John Crozier*, and *Edward Bonſall*, for Carpenters Work, building the Houſe, *&c.* -	145	0	0
To *Elijah Dow*, for Smiths Work, - -	40	0	0
To *John Inglis*, for Lines, *&c.* for Capt. *Montreſor*,	4	7	8
To *John Bower*, for Porterage of Cannon, - -	0	15	0
To *Matthew Clarkſon*, for Clerkſhip, *&c.* - -	14	18	0
To *Samuel Rhoads*, jun. for Nails and Glaſs, *&c.*	12	7	3
To *James* and *Drinker*, for Gunpowder for the Cannon, and for Nails, - - -	31	11	0½
To *John Read*, for Wages, - - -	25	0	0
To *Samuel Penroſe*, for Proviſions, - -	83	4	11
To *Robert Erwin*, for Porterage of Cannon, -	8	13	0
To *Owen Jones*, Provincial Treaſurer, for his Commiſſions, - - - - - -	36	14	7
To *John Palmer*, for Caſh paid by him for Stone, Lime, Lumber, Proviſions, Smiths Work, in making and mending Tools for Maſons and Labourers Work, mending and repairing the Banks of *Deep Water Iſland*, and building a Wharff on the ſame Iſland.---Alſo an Allowance for his Attendance, - - - - -	12,755	0	2
	15,000	0	0

And there ſtill remains to be paid to ſundry Perſons, as per Accounts laid before the Commiſſioners by *John Palmer*, the Sum of - -	£ 893 11 4
But as ſome of thoſe Accounts are not finally ſettled with the Perſons, the real Sum may vary ſomewhat from the ſame.	
The Allowance to the Seven Provincial Commiſſioners, at £ 15 each,	105 0 0
	£ 998 11 4

JOHN PENN, **JOSEPH FOX**,
BENJAMIN CHEW, **MICHAEL HILLEGAS**,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, **JOHN MORTON**.

January 19, 1774.

The Houſe adjourned to Three o'Clock, *P. M.*

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Houſe reſumed the Conſideration of the Governor's Meſſage of this Morning, reſpecting the finiſhing the Fortification and Diſcharge of the Sum due to ſundry Workmen employed in building the ſame; and after ſome Time ſpent therein, *Reſolved*, That the Commiſſioners appointed by Law to build the ſaid Fortification, by and with the Approbation of the Governor, may draw Orders on the Provincial Treaſurer, for the Payment of the Sums of Money now due to the ſaid Commiſſioners for their Trouble, to the Workmen who have been employed in building the ſaid Fort, and to become due for covering the Walls, and taking Care of the Materials, to be paid out of the Money ſtruck and emitted by Virtue of the Act, intituled, "*An Act for the Support of the Government of this Province, and for making the Exciſe on Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, more equal, and preventing Frauds in collecting and paying the ſaid Exciſe.*"

Reſolved, That this Houſe will prepare and paſs a Bill, at their next Meeting, to indemnify the Provincial Treaſurer for paying the ſaid Orders.

Ordered, That the Clerk make out a fair Copy of the above Reſolves, to be ſent to the Governor.

Ordered, That Mr. *Rhoads*, Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Chapman*, Mr. *Rodman*, Mr. *Pearſon*, Mr. *John Jacobs*, and Mr. *Morton*, be a Committee to prepare and bring in an Anſwer to the Governor's Meſſage.

The Houſe adjourned to Ten o'Clock To-morrow-Morning.

Saturday, January 22, 1774. *A. M.*

The Houſe met, purſuant to Adjournment.

The Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Draught of an Anſwer to the Governor's Meſſage of Yeſterday, reported an Eſſay for that Purpoſe, which being read, and agreed to, was ſigned by the Speaker, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

May it pleaſe your Honour,

OUR Sitting being protracted far beyond our Expectations, and many of our Members deſirous of returning to their Families, where their private Concerns call for their Attention, we are inclined to adjourn agreeable to our Meſſage of *Thurſday* laſt, which renders it impracticable to command, during this Sitting, Time ſufficient fully to deliberate on the Meaſure, recommended in your's of Yeſterday. Neverthleſs, as we think it but juſt that the Money in Arrear to the Workmen, and others concerned in building the Fortification, ſhould be immediately paid, and have not Time to prepare and paſs a Bill before our Adjournment, we have entered into the Reſolves herewith communicated, which, we hope, ſhould they meet with your Approbation, will anſwer that Purpoſe.

January 22, 1774. *Signed by Order of the Houſe*,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker*."

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, for July, 1773.

An Account of the Trial, on the 12*th of* July, *at* Guildhall, *before Mr. Juſtice* Gould *and a ſpecial Jury, between* Antonio Fabrigas, *a Native of* Minorca, *and General M------, Governor of that Iſland.*

THE action was brought againſt General M----- for falſe imimpriſonment, and baniſhment of the plaintiff, in the year 1771, from Minorca to Carthagena, in the dominions of the King of Spain, without any reaſonable or probable cauſe, and againſt the plaintiff's will; and the damages were laid at 10,000l. The defendant pleaded, 1ſt, not guilty; 2dly, a ſpecial plea of juſtification, viz. that at the time when the cauſe of action aroſe he was Governor of Minorca, and did hold and exerciſe all the powers, privileges and authorities, civil and military, belonging and relating to the Government of the ſaid iſland; and that the plaintiff was guilty of a riot and diſturbance of the peace, and was endeavouring to raiſe a mutiny and ſedition among the inhabitants. To this the plaintiff replied, that the defendant committed the ſaid treſpaſs and aſſault of his own wrong, and without ſuch cauſes as he alledged in his plea; and thereupon, iſſue being joined, the cauſe was tried.

The plaintiff's caſe was briefly opened by Mr. Peckham, and enlarged upon by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, who forbore however mentioning any thing but the circumſtances of the plaintiff's impriſonment, which he repreſented as aggravated by every poſſible hardſhip, cruelty and rigour: He then called five witneſſes on behalf of the plaintiff, four of whom were the guard placed over the plaintiff at Minorca. They proved his having been confined in a dungeon, wherein only capital offenders were uſed to be kept; all admittance refuſed to his wife and family, who came to bring him food and bedding, which were alſo denied him: That he lived upon bread and water during the ſix days he was in priſon, and lay on the bare floor of the priſon, with no covering over him. The witneſſes never remembered any, even the moſt capital offender, treated with ſuch ſeverity, as they were allowed bedding, and meat and drink. They ſaid the plaintiff lived like a Gentleman on the iſland, and they never heard to the contrary of his being a peaceable, quiet ſubject. Other witneſſes were ready to prove the impriſonment, and likewiſe his being ſent to Carthagena; upon which Mr. Serjeant Davy, one of the Counſel for the defendant, got up, and ſaid it was unneceſſary to trouble the Court with their evidence, as he readily admitted on the ſide of the defendant the impriſonment as above ſtated, and likewiſe the baniſhment of the plaintiff. No other evidence being therefore called, Mr. Serjeant Davy addreſſed the Jury in a very long ſpeech, wherein, among other things, he endeavoured to eſtabliſh the following caſe for the defendant:

"That the iſland of Minorca, being formerly part of the dominions of the Crown of Spain, by the treaty of Utrecht, in the year 1713, was ceded to the Crown of Great-Britain, and has continued part of the dominions of the Crown of Great-Britain ever ſince, except while it was in the poſſeſſion of the French laſt war: That, ſoon after the iſland was ceded, the inhabitants petitioned to have a confirmation of their privileges, practices and cuſtoms, by which the iſland had been always governed during the time of the Spaniſh command, which was accordingly granted to them; but his Majeſty in Council has ever ſince made ſuch regulations for the better management of the internal police of the iſland as appeared neceſſary: That it was the conſtruction of one of theſe regulations that had given riſe to the preſent action. An order of the Privy Council was made in the year 1752, and tranſmitted to Minorca, to regulate the ſale of wine in the iſland, which enacted, among other things, "that the natives and inhabitants be at all times permitted to ſell their wine at or under the afforation price (which was a ſtated regular market price) without any intervention of the Governor, or any perſon acting under his authority." That it appeared, however, that this order did not extend to St. Philip's, the diſtrict of the iſland in which the plaintiff Fabrigas lived. Within that diſtrict the Governor had from time to time made ſuch regulations, with reſpect to the ſale of wine, as to him appeared proper; and at that very time, in the year 1771, an order of Governor Johnſon's was in force, which only allowed a certain number of wine-houſes to be opened at a time; and that the inhabitants ſhould ballot for the ſelling of their wine. There is an Officer, called Muſtaſaph, in this diſtrict, whoſe duty it is to inſpect and regulate the ſeveral markets, and to grant licences for the ſale of wine; and it was pretended that he had behaved to the plaintiff in a manner inconſiſtent with the duty of his office, by refuſing him the liberty of ſelling his wine under the afforation price, and therefore a complaint was exhibited by Fabrigas to the defendant, Governor M------, againſt the Muſtaſaph; wherein he aſſerted his demand to be very reaſonable, and conformable to the expreſs diſpoſition of the order of the year 1752, which ſays, "that the inhabitants ſhall be permitted to ſell at the price of the afforation, or under it." The Governor ordered the Muſtaſaph to anſwer this charge, which he did to the Governor's ſatisfaction. Fabrigas upon this preſented a ſecond petition to the Governor, which being referred to the Law-officers of the iſland, they made an unfavourable report of it. Upon which he preſented a third, complaining of the Judges, and ſeemed determined to force Governor M------ to take ſome ſteps againſt him, of which he might take an undue advantage. This having no effect, he preſented a fourth to the Governor's Aid de Camp, and told him, that he would back it, or get it backed, by 150 or 200 men, at the head of whom he would come to the Governor's the next day for an anſwer. This meſſage being told to the Governor, it alarmed him much, and as he knew the turbulent diſpoſition of the plaintiff, he conceived it as a menacing and hoſtile purpoſe, and therefore the next day called a Council of his Officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion, that the plaintiff was a dangerous perſon, and that a mutiny and ſedition would ariſe if he continued longer in the iſland; upon which he was ſeized, impriſoned, and at the end of ſix days ſent out of the iſland to Carthagena."

This was the matter and ſubſtance of the defence. Serjeant Davy talked a great deal beſides, about the characters of the plaintiff and defendant, and ſaid, that ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſonages in the kingdom were ready (if found neceſſary) to prove the humane, tender, and amiable character of the Governor, meaning a liſt of 26 Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were ſubpœnaed for that purpoſe; whereas the evidence produced, would prove the plaintiff to be a diſſolute immoral perſon, of a ſeditious and turbulent nature and diſpoſition. The witneſſes on behalf of the defendant, viz. James Wright, Eſq; Secretary to the Governor; John Pleydell, Eſq; his Aid de Camp; Robert Hudſon, Eſq; Fort Adjutant, &c. were then called, who proved the facts ſtated in Serjeant Davy's ſpeech, and ſpoke to the badneſs of the plaintiff's character, and the excellency of the defendant's. They depoſed likewiſe that the authority of the Governor was arbitrary and unlimited on the iſland---that his proclamations had the force of laws, and inflicted penalties and puniſhments on ſuch as dared to diſobey them.

Serjeant Glynn then aroſe, and made his reply to the following effect: "That, ſince he had addreſſed the Court and Jury laſt, the cauſe had been perplexed and purpoſely directed from its true meaning, to an inquiry foreign to the real queſtion; which queſtion was, whether the plaintiff, a ſubject of Great-Britain, circumſtanced as has been proved, was intitled to have redreſs for the injuries he had ſuffered from an Engliſh Jury?---That every conſideration of the characters of plaintiff and defendant, other than what aroſe from the caſe then under conſideration, ſhould be diſmiſſed from the attention of the Jury; that he had made no malicious or uncandid inquiries into Governor M------'s character, nor pretended to queſtion the exiſtence of thoſe virtues and excellencies, that his advocates and adherents had ſo liberally expatiated upon and held up to public view, nor made any comment upon his behaviour, but ſuch as of neceſſity reſulted from the preſent queſtion---that he ſhould have been happy, had the ſame caution and circumſpection been obſerved on the other ſide, inſtead of that ungenerous mode of procedure which he now complained of. A native of Minorca, though a ſubject of England, yet a ſtranger to our country, our language and cuſtoms, comes here to ſeek redreſs from an Engliſh Jury, for his cruel and ill treatment abroad, in the Court where his adverſary's defence is made; a principle article of that defence is the plaintiff's immoral and flagitious character. This unhappy foreigner is thought not to have ſuffered a ſufficient degree of puniſhment, by his rigorous confinement in the dungeon, and baniſhment from his native country, and the ſociety of his family and friends, but new modes of torture are added.---His domeſtic character is ranſacked---he is charged with crimes, which arraign his conduct as a father, a huſband, a citizen---he is moſt ignominiouſly traduced by every method of illegal cruelty, more fatal to his repoſe and happineſs, than the utmoſt exceſs of corporal ſufferings.---In ſuch a caſe as this, the Serjeant ſaid, "he felt ſomewhat beyond the line of an advocate---the feelings of humanity were warmly intereſted on the occaſion, and he hoped they would not claim the attention of the Jury in vain."

The defence, however, ſet up and principally urged in behalf of General Moſtyn, is, that the plaintiff is a dangerous and ſeditious man; that his behaviour was ſuch as threatened even the loſs of the iſland; that he purſued Governor M------ with an improper importunity, and endeavoured to avail himſelf of a popular diſaffection among the Minorquins to the Engliſh government; that he threatened to come at the head of 150 or 200 men to receive an anſwer to his laſt petition, as if he meant to appear at the head of an armed force; that the iſland would have been in danger, had the plaintiff continued in it; the defendant's Counſel ſhould certainly have proved the exiſtence, or, at leaſt, the probability of ſuch conſiderations, before they proceeded to vindicate his conduct upon them. The plaintiff's petitions to the Governor have been read in Court; they are expreſſed in very ſubmiſſive and reſpectable terms, and do not convey the leaſt idea of a ſeditious or turbulent purpoſe. The charge of his ſaying that he would appear at the head of 150 or 200 men is ſufficiently explained even by one of the defendant's own witneſſes, Mr. Pleydell, who ſays that he did not think the plaintiff meant, by ſuch a declaration, any hoſtile or mutinous purpoſe, but merely intended to produce that body of men, to ſhew that he was not ſingular in his wiſh to have Governor Johnſon's regulation altered, but that he ſaid 150 or 200 men were of the ſame opinion with him, and would back his petition: That, if any different conſtruction could be, or was put upon this declaration, an inquiry ſhould certainly have been made after this body of men, and the Governor not have reſted ſatisfied with the puniſhment inflicted on the plaintiff, as long as he thought that the plaintiff had 150 or 200 adherents behind him in arms, mutinous and diſaffected: Had the Governor conceived the iſland to have been in any danger (which his Counſel declare he did, and that he was driven to act as he did, in conſequence of ſuch an opinion) is it probable to believe, that he made no inquiry after this body of malecontents? That the plaintiff had acted upon no other motive than that warmth of inclination, which every man muſt feel, who knows himſelf injured, and has the mortification to find, as an addition to his ſufferings, his complaints unheard, and his grievances unredreſſed. Even if his warmth had betrayed him into ſome unguarded behaviour or language (which however had not been proved) ſtill the defendant's conduct towards him was not juſtifiable, and even if the law of Spain allowed his being baniſhed from his native place of reſidence, yet it gave no ſanction to the cruelty of his previous impriſonment, nor juſtified the ſeverity of his being puniſhed without even the ceremony of judicial proceſs. In this the form as well as ſpirit of law was loſt. That ſuch illegal puniſhment without the forms of trial or judicial examination, and inflicted merely upon report, required great and exemplary damages. The defence of Governor Moſtyn, the Serjeant ſaid, was guarded by a prefatory vindication of the defendant's conduct, which declines the juriſdiction of an Engliſh Jury, and tells them that ſuch conduct was ſtrictly conformable to the rules and maxims of arbitrary power, and therefore not cognizable by their authority and juriſdiction; that if arbitrary power is avowed and exerciſed in any part of the Britiſh dominions, a Britiſh tribunal is not to examine into and puniſh it; but the true reaſon why Governor M------ tells the Jury that they are incompetent for the examination of this queſtion is, becauſe this is the tribunal he muſt ever dread, as this it is which has always been the terror of evil Miniſters, and the ſcourge of arbitrary power. He then proved in an able manner that the conſideration of the Jury ſhould be built on a broad and extenſive foundation, and ſaid that the power of the King could never be delegated to a Governor of even a conquered iſland, to alter laws in an arbitrary manner; and that, if ſuch a conſtruction was put to a patent that paſſed the ſeal, he hoped to ſee the day when the Miniſter, that paſſed ſuch patent, ſhould anſwer it with his head, it being repugnant to every idea of law and juſtice; that, if this power had been long acquieſced in and eſtabliſhed on the iſland, it it was now high time to put a ſtop to it, as no precedent could juſtify oppreſſion, nor give a ſanction to the illegal exerciſe of authority; and that if no other method could be found out, to ſecure the iſland, and preſerve our trade in the Mediterranean, but the exerciſe of that power, which was now the ſubject of complaint, he freely gave his conſent, that the whole ſhould be ſacrificed, and would admit of no idea of preference to purchaſe or preſerve them at the expence of humanity, juſtice and law; that a Governor could not act in a legiſlative capacity without receiving inſtructions from home, the union of the legiſlative and executive authority being an union that the law abhorred; and that a Baſhaw of Egypt would have loſt his head, had he preſumed to act in the manner Governor M------ had done. He then enlarged upon the evidence given to prove the defendant's conduct juſtifiable under the Spaniſh laws, and after very ſeverely commenting upon the circumſtance of a number of Red Coats coming to tell the Engliſh Jury what was law at Minorca, and remarking on the miſerable ſtate of thoſe wretched lawyers who lived in an iſland where laws are unneceſſary (if the idea of the Governor's abſolute power be admitted) and their ſlaviſh doctrines and opinions, that the Governor's power extended over this unhappy man in any ſhape that he pleaſed, ſo that immediate execution, perpetual impriſonment, or the moſt painful death that inventive torture could inflict, would have been as juſtifiable to the full as baniſhment. He anſwered the argument alledged on the other ſide, that the iſland of Minorca would be a very inſecure poſſeſſion, unleſs military diſcipline and the ſtricteſt ſyſtem of authority was adhered to, by declaring it to be his opinion, that the affections of the Minorquins would be ſooner and more eaſily reconciled to our government, by admitting them, with the other ſubjects of Great-Britain, to a free participation of the privilege of having their complaints heard, and their grievances redreſſed, by the verdict of a Britiſh, Jury, and by their being taught the bleſſings of the Engliſh law, than by their being kept under the rigour of military diſcipline, and being ruled by the coercive ſway of a rod of iron."

This was the material part of the Serjeant's reply. Mr. Juſtice Gould then ſummed up the evidence to the Jury with minuteneſs and accuracy; he hinted his opinion that the defendant ſhould have pleaded in abatement to the juriſdiction of Courts, how far a Governor of a conquered iſland, which iſland had petitioned for a continuance of their native laws, was amenable before an Engliſh judicature at Guildhall, on the complaint of a native of ſuch conquered iſland, and how the juriſdiction of ſuch Court had cognizance of the complaint. Towards the concluſion of his ſpeech, he obſerved how very neceſſary it certainly was for the Governor of an iſland, anſwerable with his life for the proper execution of the important truſt committed to his charge, to check the firſt ſeeds and appearance of mutiny and ſedition in the iſland-----but at the ſame time ſpoke much in favour of that expreſs proviſion in Magna Charta, which ſays, *Nullus liber homo exuleter*, and mentioned Lord Coke's opinion, that the King cannot even ſend a man Lord Lieutenant to Ireland againſt his will, ſince that might be only a more honourable baniſhment. His Lordſhip, however, humourouſly obſerved, there were few, he believed, that would, in the preſent age, recoil at the royal propoſal. He entered a little into the doctrine of conquered iſlands, and the laws relating to them; but, as he forbore being deciſive on the point, his obſervation is here omitted.

The Jury then withdrew, and in about two hours time brought in their verdict for Mr. Fabrigas the plaintiff, with 3000l. damages.

The defendant's Counſel then tendered a bill of exceptions, which is in the nature of a writ of error, lying to the Court of King's Bench; which after ſome altercation was admitted, and remains to be argued before the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, wherein the validity of the juriſdiction of the Court, and the objections ſtated by Mr. Gould, will be examined into and decided."

BOSTON, *February* 7, 1774.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 5, 1774.

Ordered, that Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Phillips*, Col. *Bowers*, Col. *Warren*, and Col. *Lincoln*, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, with the following anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR ſpeech to both Houſes, at the opening of this ſeſſion, has been duly conſidered in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The equitable adjuſtment of the diſputes which have ſubſiſted between the Engliſh inhabitants of the town of Edgartown, and the Indians of Martha's Vineyard, reſpecting the claim to the iſland Chappoquiddeck, had the particular attention of the two Houſes of this Aſſembly in the laſt ſeſſion. A Committee was then appointed to repair to the place in the receſs of the Court, and report the circumſtances of that affair. Their report is daily expected, and we truſt that the difference will be ſettled to the reaſonable ſatisfaction of the Indians before the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

With pleaſure we hear from your Excellency, that there is reaſon to expect his Majeſty's confirmation of the ſettlement of the weſtern line of this Province, where it is bounded on the eaſtern line of the province of New-York. This ſettlement not only tends to bring to an iſſue a diſpute, which has been the ſource of much miſchief, but alſo to eſtabliſh harmony between his Majeſty's colonies; upon which their own ſafety and welfare, as well as the intereſt of Great-Britain, at this juncture more eſpecially, ſo much depends.

It affords great ſatisfaction to this Houſe to find, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to put an end to an undue claim heretofore made by the Governors of this Province, grounded upon a ſuppoſition, that the conſent of the chair was neceſſary to the validity of the judicial acts of the Governor and Council. Whereby their proceedings, when ſitting as the Supreme Court of Probate, and as the Court for determining in caſes of marriage and divorce, have been ſo often impeded. The royal order, that the Governor ſhall acquieſce in the determination of the majority of the Council, reſpects not the Council only, but the body of the people of this province. And his Majeſty has therein ſhewn his regard to *juſtice*, as well as the intereſt and convenience of his ſubjects, in reſcuing a clauſe in the charter from a conſtruction, which, in the opinion of this Houſe, was repugnant to the expreſs meaning and intent of the charter, inconſiſtent with the idea of a Court of Juſtice, and dangerous to the rights and property of the ſubject.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to inform the two Houſes, that you are required to ſignify to them, his Majeſty's diſapprobation of the appointment of Committees of Correſpondence, in various inſtances, which ſit and act during the receſs of the General Court by prorogation. You are not pleaſed to explain to us the grounds and reaſons of his Majeſty's diſapprobation: Until we ſhall have ſuch explanation laid before us, a full anſwer to this part of your ſpeech, will not be expected from us. We cannot however omit ſaying upon this occaſion, that while the common rights of the American ſubjects continue to be attacked in various inſtances, and at times when the ſeveral Aſſemblies are not ſitting, it is highly neceſſary that they ſhould correſpond with each other, in order to unite in the moſt effectual means for the obtaining a redreſs of their grievances. And as the ſittings of the General Aſſemblies in this, and moſt of the colonies, depends upon the pleaſure of the Governors, who hold themſelves under the direction of Adminiſtration, it is to be expected, that the meeting of the Aſſemblies will be ſo ordered, as that the intention propoſed by a correſpondence between them will be impracticable, but by Committees to to ſit and act in the receſs. We would moreover obſerve, that, as it has been the practice for years paſt, for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this province, and other officers of the Crown, at all times to correſpond with Miniſters of State and perſons of diſtinction and influence in the nation, in order to concert and carry on ſuch meaſures of the Britiſh Adminiſtration, as have been deemed by the coloniſts to be grievous to them, it cannot be thought unreaſonable or improper for the coloniſts to correſpond with their Agents, as well as with each other; to the end that their grievances may be ſo explained to his Majeſty, as that in his juſtice he may afford them neceſſary relief. As this province has heretofore felt the great misfortune of the diſpleaſure of our Sovereign by means of miſrepreſentations, permit us further to ſay, there is room to apprehend his Majeſty has in this inſtance been miſinformed: And that there are good grounds to ſuſpect, that thoſe who have miſinformed him have had in meditation further meaſures deſtructive to the colonies, which they were apprehenſive would be defeated by means of Committees of Correſpondence ſitting and acting in the receſs of the reſpective Aſſemblies.

It muſt be pleaſing to the good people of this province to find, that the heavy debt, which had been incurred by their liberal aids through the courſe of the late war, for the ſubduing his Majeſty's inveterate enemies, and extending his territory and dominion in America, is ſo nearly diſcharged. Whenever the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall deem it incumbent upon them to provide for any future charges, it will be done, as it ought, by ſuch ways and means as, after due deliberation, to them ſhall ſeem meet.

In the mean time, this Houſe will employ the powers with which they are intruſted, in ſupporting his Majeſty's juſt authority in the province, according to the Royal Charter, and in diſpatching ſuch public buſineſs, as now properly lies before us. And while we purſue ſuch meaſures, as tend, by God's bleſſing, to the redreſs of grievances, and to the reſtoration and eſtabliſhment of the public liberty, we perſuade ourſelves that we ſhall at the ſame time, as far as in us lies, moſt effectually ſecure the tranquility and good order of the government, and the great end for which it was inſtituted, the ſafety and welfare of the people.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

The Buſineſs of Kayaſhota, the great Ohio Chief, accompanied by ſeveral other principal Indians, with Sir William Johnſon, Bart. was to deliver the Subſtance of ſeveral Conferences, held amongſt the Indians at and near the Ohio, whither he is returned with ſeveral Speeches, Belts, &c. from Sir William, tending to produce a Change in the Conduct of thoſe, who have lately been diſpoſed to create Troubles in that Quarter; and the Indians to the Northward have, on their Parts, ſent ſome ſpirited Meſſages to thoſe unruly People.

We are informed the Inhabitants of Canada have ſent over to England a Petition, praying for the Eſtabliſhment of a Legiſlature in that Province.

Letters by Monday's Poſt from Boſton intimate his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon's Intentions of embarking for England, upon the Cloſe of the preſent Seſſion of the Great and General Court.

A Sloop, ſaid to be from Hiſpaniola for New-London, is aſhore at Barnegat; the Cargoe is ſaved, but the Veſſel loſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 23.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Colony of* Nova-Cæſarea, *or* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the ſaid Colony, in General Aſſembly convened,*

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE, his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Repreſentatives of the Colony of *New-Jerſey*, in General Aſſembly convened, ſenſible of the Advantages ariſing from the Detection of the Gangs of Villains, concerned in the making of a baſe Kind of Half Johannes's and *Spaniſh* Dollars, and in the Counterfeiting of the Paper Currencies of this and the neighbouring Colonies, receive with Pleaſure your Excellency's Congratulations on the Stop, which has been put to the further Progreſs of thoſe atrocious Crimes.

Though it gives us Concern to hear of the Eſcape of ſome of each Gang, yet as we hope thoſe Eſcapes have not happened thro' the Neglect of any of the Officers of this Government, or, if that has been the Caſe, that a Matter of ſo much Importance to the due Execution of Juſtice has not only been fully enquired into, but alſo puniſhed in an exemplary Manner, we are ſatisfied with and return your Excellency our Thanks for the Aſſurance, which you have been pleaſed to give us, that "no Endeavours, "on your Part, ſhall be wanting to have thoſe, who eſcaped, apprehended and brought to Juſtice."

It would give us Pleaſure to be able to join your Excellency in Opinion, that the Robbery of the Eaſtern Treaſury had been brought to Light; but, after having conſidered your Excellency's Meſſage of the 29th of *November*, and examined the Papers laid before us, we cannot but think that this Affair ſtill remains in an Obſcurity, which we muſt leave to Time to unravel.

We have taken into our Conſideration the Requiſitions made to ſupport Government, and to ſupply the King's Troops ſtationed in this Colony, and have already come to ſuch Reſolutions, as the Honour of the Province and our Duty ſeem at preſent to require.

Being perſuaded that nothing has "a Chance to contribute "more" to the Promotion of the public Welfare, than a Harmony between the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature, we thank your Excellency for the Promiſe you are pleaſed to give, to cultivate it as much as is in your Power, and we hope that you will always find us diſpoſed to do every Thing which can be reaſonably aſked, that may have a Tendency to preſerve the Harmony, which you are pleaſed to mention to us as productive of Happineſs to yourſelf, and may be of real Benefit to the Colony.

Houſe of Aſſembly, *By Order of the Houſe,*
Feb. 10, 1774. CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to give the following*

ANSWER,

GENTLEMEN,

I AM happy to find that my Speech contained any Thing, which you could "receive with Pleaſure," and I ſhould have been ſtill happier had you (as the Council did) beſtowed your Commendations on thoſe public ſpirited Gentlemen, to whoſe active Zeal and Abilities you, and the Public in general, are indebted for the Occaſion of thoſe Congratulations, which have met with ſo pleaſing a Reception in your Houſe.

But I am ſorry to obſerve, that though you are not diſpoſed to approve, yet you have no Averſion to inſinuate Charges againſt the Officers of Government. What Officers you allude to, as having through Negligence been the Means of letting ſome of each Gang eſcape, I know not. Every one, I believe, of the Gang of Coiners, that was taken, was tried, and ſuch of them, as were convicted, were puniſhed; thoſe of them, who eſcaped out of the Province, were never in the Cuſtody of any Officer, but went off as ſoon as they heard their Practices were diſcovered. Nor has there more than one of thoſe, who were apprehended for being concerned in the Counterfeiting Buſineſs, eſcaped from any Officer of Government, and that Officer, an Under-Sheriff, was ſoon after removed by his Superior. But as I afterwards received a Repreſentation from the Under-Sheriff, containing ſundry Charges againſt the High-Sheriff's Conduct on that Occaſion, I ordered him to be furniſhed with a Copy of it, and to let me know what he had to offer in his Vindication. This he did in a Letter, or Memorial, accompanied with ſundry Affidavits, which I laid before the Council, who were of Opinion, that the Charges contained in the Repreſentation were not ſupported. However, being informed that a Bill of Indictment was found by the Grand Jury of Morris againſt the Sheriff, reſpecting the Eſcape of Ford, Orders were given to the Attorney General to proſecute the ſame at the next Court. If you know of any other Officer of Government, who is ſuppoſed to have been remiſs in his Duty in that important Affair, it would become you better to name him to me, that I may cauſe a particular Inquiry to be made into his Conduct, than to throw out a general Inſinuation, which may happen to be applied to the Innocent as well as to the Guilty.---Had you not refuſed to enable me to ſend in Purſuit of thoſe, who eſcaped from Juſtice, my Endeavours to have them apprehended might ere now have been attended with the deſired Succeſs;----at leaſt, the Attempt would have been a Means of deterring others from the like Practices, and the Expence to the Province would have been too trifling to merit Conſideration.

I can, at preſent, only judge of the "*Pleaſure* it would give "you, to be able to join me in Opinion, that the Robbery of the "Eaſtern Treaſury had been brought to Light," by the great Pains which have been taken by a Committee of your Houſe to prove the contrary, and your Approbation of their Report. But I have, nevertheleſs, Reaſon to think, Gentlemen, that it will not be long before thoſe dark Clouds, which your Committee have raiſed to obſcure that Light, will be ſo effectually diſperſed, as to afford you an Opportunity of enjoying the Pleaſure you mention.

I ſhould have had more Satisfaction in your Reſolutions to ſupport Government, and to ſupply the King's Troops, had it not been for an Intimation, in a Meſſage which I have ſince received from you, that your "ſubſequent Conduct, in ſome Meaſure, depends "on my Determination" reſpecting the Removal of the Eaſtern Treaſurer. It is therefore proper that I now tell you, that tho' you ſhould with-hold the neceſſary Supplies for Government, yet if you hope, by ſo arbitrary an Exerciſe of your Power, to compel me to act contrary to my own Judgment, and the unanimous Advice of the Council, you will find yourſelves greatly diſappointed in your Expectations.---While I conceive that I am contending for a Matter that is juſt and reaſonable, and which not only concerns the Honour of Government, but the conſtitutional Rights of every Freeman in the Colony, I cannot act ſo inconſiſtently with my Duty as to give it up.

I ſhall be happy to ſee the Diſpoſition you profeſs, "to do every "Thing which can be reaſonably aſked, that may have a Tendency "to preſerve Harmony," manifeſted in the future Tranſactions of this Seſſion. You may be aſſured that I ſhall not aſk any Thing of you, but what you may grant conſiſtently with your Duty, and that I ſhall always be ready to oblige you, and the Province, in every Thing that is not inconſiſtent with mine."

Laſt Sunday Morning the Brig Prince of Wales, Captain Maſon, came up to Town from Reedy Iſland, where ſhe had been detained for ſome Time by the Ice.

The Captains Mullet, from St. Chriſtophers; Barry, from St. Euſtatia; Crawford, from St. Croix; and Hunter, from the Bay of Honduras, are arrived at our Capes, and may be hourly expected up. There were ſeven Sail of Veſſels ſeen off the Capes, when the laſt Accounts came from thence.

On Monday Morning, about Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Badge, Tallow Chandler, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, and got to ſuch a Height before it was diſcovered, that it was with Difficulty the Family eſcaped with their Lives; the Dwelling-houſe and Work-ſhop, being Frame Buildings, were entirely conſumed. Happily there was little or no Wind at the Time, otherwiſe the adjoining Houſes muſt have ſuffered greatly.

MARRIED. MYERS FISHER, Eſq; Attorney at Law, to Miſs SALLY REDWOOD, Daughter of Mr. William Redwood, Merchant, formerly of Rhode-Iſland, but now of this City.

⁂ The MANAGERS of the INSTITUTION for INOCULATING the POOR will attend at their Room, in the State-Houſe, on Tueſday next, between the Hours of Eleven and One, in Order to receive Applications from thoſe Perſons, who ſtand in Need of this Charity. They will continue to attend at their Room every Tueſday, at the above Hours, during the Seaſons for Inoculation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, from New-York.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Elizabeth, B. Greenway, for North-Carolina. Ship Hawke, J. Getcheus, Virginia.

CLEARED. Sloop Charlotte, J. Cobourne, to Virginia. Ship Jenny, A. McIlvaine, Cork.

The MEMBERS of the
ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Houſe of JOHN LITTLE, the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, on *Monday* next, the 28th of *February*, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. THOMAS LEIPER, Secretary.

A QUANTITY OF
CAROLINA DEER-SKINS, in the Hair,
TO BE SOLD, BY
SPROAT AND MILLIGAN,
At the Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on Saturday, the 19th of March next, at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the Great Valley, adjoining Lands of the Rev. William Curry, Samuel Havard, John Havard, and others, containing upwards of 200 Acres of excellent Lime-Stone Land, about one Half cleared, a good Mill Seat and plenty of Meadow Ground; there are on the Premiſes, a new Stone Dwelling-houſe, Stone Spring-houſe, Log Barn, and other Improvements, with an Orchard of near 300 Apple Trees; the Quality of the Lands hereabout is well known to be equal to any in Cheſter County. The terms of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and Attendance given, by

Feb. 21, 1774. SAMUEL MILES.

Kent County, on Delaware, Feb. 15, 1774.

WANTED immediately, as a School-Maſter, a ſober MAN, capable to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Such a Perſon, by applying to the Subſcribers, will meet with Encouragement. The Situation is pleaſant, an exceeding good School-Houſe lately erected and well finiſhed, with all proper Conveniencies. JAMES SYKES, CHARLES MARIM, WILLIAM RODNEY, JOHN NICKERSON.

To be SOLD, or LETT,
And may be entered on immediately,

A TAN-YARD in the Northern Liberties, ſituate on Pegg's Run, between the tan-yards of Samuel Noble and George Schloſſer, lately occupied by William Bettle, deceaſed; there are on the premiſes a bark-houſe, large enough to hold 200 cords of bark, or thereabouts, with every other building neceſſary and convenient for a compleat tan-yard, which are all in good order; there is in the bark-houſe a quantity of Spaniſh and black oak bark, which a tenant or purchaſer may have at a reaſonable price. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes.

Alſo to be lett, about nine acres of land, 3 miles from this city, with a good brick tenement thereon, and a well of good water at the door, and an orchard, garden, &c. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, who once more deſire all perſons, indebted to the eſtate of ſaid William Bettle, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt it, to bring in their accounts, to SARAH BETTLE, Executrix, SAMUEL BETTLE, JOSEPH HOWELL, Executors. *Feb.* 22. 8 *W.*

To be LETT, for a TERM of YEARS,
And may be entered on the 25th of March,

A PLANTATION in Cæcil county, Maryland, 13 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, 6 from the Head of Elk, 9 from Charles-town, and 35 from Lancaſter, within one mile of a meeting-houſe, mill and ſmith's ſhop, containing 270 acres, 80 acres of upland cleared, and 8 of meadow, and a great quantity more may be made; two orchards, one ſquare log houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under, a barn and two ſtables; the ſituation pleaſant, the land tolerable good for wheat, and extraordinary for paſture. Any perſon inclining to rent, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS WALLACE, junior, in Newport, New-Caſtle county, or to DAVID WALLACE, near the Premiſes.

N. B. No perſon need apply, but one who underſtands farming, and can be recommended for induſtry; a man that underſtands clearing meadow would be agreeable. February 19 1774.

Wilmington, February 21, 1774.

To be LETT, for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered on the 25th of March next, or ſooner if agreeable,

ABOUT 16 acres of arable upland, and about 50 acres of marſh meadow, both in exceeding good order, and the marſh well drained and banked, and under very good Engliſh graſs, together with a dwelling-houſe, garden, &c. ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, near the Lower Ferry, and oppoſite to the Borough of Wilmington, and therefore very convenient to an extraordinary good market, which is held there twice a week, and would be exceedingly ſuitable for a grazier, or the purpoſe of a dairy. Any perſon, who may incline to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to PETER JAQUET, or JOHN McKINLY. ‖ 6 *W.*

To be LETT, for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered on immediately,

EIGHTEEN ACRES and one Quarter of LAND, ſituate on the Lower Ferry Road, adjoining Mr. JAMES PEMBERTON's Seat, and bounded by Schuylkill, from which may be had Manure. It is convenient to attend the Market or Milk Cuſtomers. There are on the Premiſes a young Orchard, of 150 grafted Trees, and a very commodious two Story Brick Houſe, with a Kitchen adjoining, on a high and pleaſant Situation, which commands a View of the River. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. JOSEPH PENROSE, near the New-market. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will of JOHN HUGHES, deceaſed, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of March next, in the evening, by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, if not diſpoſed of before by private ſale,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, and now in the poſſeſſion of Sebaſtian Sunleidnor: One of them, containing about 8 acres, joins the river Schuylkill, and ground formerly belonging to the Rev. William Sturgeon, deceaſed, but now to Levi Marks. The ſituation is high, and commands a fine proſpect of the river and ſurrounding country. There is a good landing place on this lot.

The other lot contains about four acres, and lies at the junction of Paſſyunk and Rouſe's road, near the former; it has a two ſtory brick houſe on it, with other buildings, and a well of good water. There are a number of fruit trees on the above lots. ISAAC HUGHES, ſurviving Executor.

At the ſame time and place to be ſold, a Steel Furnace and Lot of Ground, at the corner of Eighth and Walnut-ſtreets, in this city, being in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet 49½ feet, and in depth on Eighth-ſtreet 127½ feet. With this will be ſold a lot, in the town of Darby, in the county of Cheſter, containing 15 perches, whereon a tilting hammer has been formerly for plating iron or ſteel, and which the purchaſer will have a right to put up. The ſtream is ſufficient for that or other water-works. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe the Steel Furnace, &c. at private ſale, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Eſq; or to the aforeſaid ISAAC HUGHES, in Upper-Merion townſhip. ‖ 6 *W.*

Southampton, Bucks County, February 22, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered upon the Firſt Day of APRIL *next,*

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, and TRACT of LAND, *containing* 140 *Acres, about* 12 *whereof are extraordinary good Meadow, with a ſufficient Quantity of Timber Land, and a good bearing Orchard; the whole in good tenantable Repair;---there are on ſaid Plantation a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, Barn, Stables, Smoke-houſe, &c. alſo a good Stone Griſt and Merchant Mill, two Stories high, with two Pair of Stones, and every other Requiſite for carrying on the Merchant and Country Buſineſs. The Mill is finely ſituated on the great Road, leading from Philadelphia to Wright's-Town,* 18 *Miles from the former, and not more than* 9 *or* 10 *from a good Landing on the River Delaware, where there are good Stores for Flour, and from thence may be tranſported to Philadelphia for Threepence per Barrel.---The Land may be divided in ſuch a Manner, as to accommodate the Mill, and leave a good Farm, and will be ſold together, or in Parts, as may beſt ſuit the Buyer or Buyers. For further Particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, living near the Premiſes.*

t. f. JOSEPH HART.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 9th of this inſtant February, at night, a black HORSE, *hath no natural marks, branded on the near buttock O, has a long mane and foretop, is a little wore with the Quilers, has ſome white ſaddle ſpots, between 13 and 14 hands high, ſhod before. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall have* TWENTY SHILLINGS *reward, and all reaſonable charges, and* FIFTY SHILLINGS *for horſe and thief, on conviction of the ſaid felony, paid by me*

JOHN WESSELL, junior.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of EMANUEL WOODBY, late of the City of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their Accounts, to enable the Executors to pay his Debts; and all thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved, by the 19th of April next, as they muſt be ſettled by that Time, to JOHN BASH, and ABRAHAM SMITH, Executors. †

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, at the houſe of Ludwick Khun, at the Sign of the Golden Roſe, in Arch-ſtreet,

AN old HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, oppoſite to ſaid Khun's, containing 20 feet on Arch-ſtreet, and 55 feet deep, more or leſs, on the 14th day of March next. If any perſon inclines to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to JOHN THORNHILL, the third door from Arch-ſtreet, in Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1774.

CAME *to the Subſcriber's Yard, in Seventh-ſtreet, on the* 20*th of November,* 1773, *along with a Country Waggon, which brought Oats,* A SORREL COLT, *about ſix Months old, and wet all over, as if he had ſwam acroſs ſome River. I turned ſaid Colt ſeveral Times out of my Yard, but he ſtill returned. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away, by the Firſt of April next, otherwiſe he will be ſold at the Coffee-houſe, to diſcharge his Expences.*

‡ JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

N. B. *The ſaid Colt was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Journal, in December laſt, by the ſaid* J. HILTZHEIMER.

CAME to the meadows of the ſubſcribers, on Greenwich Iſland, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, near this city, ſome time in October laſt, a large ſorrel HORSE, *about 15 hands high, a trotter, with a large blaze in his face, a flaxen mane and tail, his mane hangs on both ſides, has ſome white on both his hind legs, no ſhoes on, ſuppoſed to be about 6 or 7 years old; the owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame,*

THOMAS TILBURY,
RICHARD HUMPHRYS.

N. B. Said Tilbury and Humphrys have for ſale, a quantity of good timothy and blue graſs hay by the ton. †

FOR CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)
The BRIGANTINE
PRINCE of WALES,
THOMAS MASON, MASTER,

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed, chief Part of her Cargoe being engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM FISHER and SON, or the Captain on board, at their Wharff. *February* 22, 1774.

THE Subſcriber being employed by a number of Gentlemen in Baltimore, &c. as a RIDER between Philadelphia and that place, This is to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his Friends in particular, that he leaves this City early on Thurſday morning, and arrives at Baltimore on Friday evening; from which place he ſets off on Monday morning, at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday evening. Any Gentleman, who chuſes to encourage the undertaking by his yearly Subſcription, will have his buſineſs done in either of the above places, or on the road between the two places, without further charge; and thoſe, who are not yearly Subſcribers, may have their buſineſs done at reaſonable rates; and the Public may depend on it, that whatever affairs may be committed to the care of the Subſcriber, will be performed with all poſſible fidelity and diſpatch, and it ſhall be his particular care to approve himſelf, by his aſſiduity, to all thoſe who may kindly favour him with their commands. While in Philadelphia he puts up at Mr. William Graham's, at the Sign of the Black Horſe, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet, where any orders left will be duly attended to, by the Public's humble ſervant, WILLIAM STENSON.

A Subſcription Paper now lies at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia. *February* 22, 1774.

A PUBLIC VENDUE, next FRIDAY, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

N. B. GOODS are received for ſaid Vendue, at his Store, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 8th day of March next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain diſtillery, with the ſtills and utenſils, agreeable to an inventory thereof, to be ſeen at the time of ſale, or at the Sheriff's-office, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, 40 feet, and in depth, on Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid, 83 feet; bounded by ground of Garrett Grim, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 20l. per annum; late the eſtate of William Hornby; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

IN Purſuance of a late Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, intituled, "An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleanſing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys, and for regulating, making and amending the Water-Courſes, and Common-Sewers, within the inhabited and ſettled Parts of the City of PHILADELPHIA:" We the Subſcribers, COMMISSIONERS, by the ſaid Act authoriſed and appointed, with the Aſſent of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of ſaid City, have limited, directed and appointed, That no Vault, Well or Sink, hereafter to be dug and made in the ſeveral built Parts of the ſaid City, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, ſhall exceed the Depths under-mentioned. And all perſons whom it does or may concern, are deſired to take due Notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly, as it is in ſaid Law enacted, "That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall dig, or cauſe to be dug, any ſuch Vault, Well, or Sink, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, of any greater Depth than ſhall be limited and appointed by the Authority aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, and the Perſon or Perſons employed in digging the ſame, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds."

In Penn-Street, on the Weſt Side.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, from or below the Level of Penn-Street, Ten Feet.

In Plumb-Street, on both Sides.

From the Level of the ſaid Street, Six Feet.

In King-Street.

From Spruce-Street to Vine-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Eaſt Side.

From Pine to Vine, below the Level of King-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way Weſtward to Second-Street, from the Level of Front-Street.

From Vine-Street to Emlen's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From Emlen's Alley to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to the Drawbridge, Fourteen Feet.
From Spruce-Street to Union-Street, Twelve Feet.
From Union-Street to Pine-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Halfway Eaſtward to Front-Street, from the Level of Second-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Union-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Union to an Alley between Brown and Fiſher, 12 Feet.
From ſaid Alley to Walnut-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street.

From the Level of Second-Street (excepting in the hollow or low Ground, between Second and Third-Streets, and between Mulberry-Street and Church-Alley, in which they may be dug Sixteen Feet deep, to be meaſured from the Surface of the Earth there.)

From Vine-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut to Union-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Union to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Second-Street, from the Level of Third-Street (excepting as before excepted.)

From Cedar-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Third-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Twenty-Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Willing's-Alley, Fifteen Feet.
From Willing's-Alley to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to High-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From High-Street to Mulberry-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fifth-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to High-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street Southward, as far as Willing's-Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From thence to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fifth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Walnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to High-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From High-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

On the Weſt Side of Fifth-Street, extending Half-way to Sixth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Sixth-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Fifth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Seventh-Street, from the Level of Sixth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Seventh-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Sixth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Eighth-Street, from the Level of Seventh-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to Strangers Burying-Ground, 18 Feet.

In High-Street, from Half-way between Seventh and Eighth-Streets, Weſtward to Broad-Street, in Center Square.

From that Part of High-Street Northward, Half-way to Mulberry-Street, Twenty-Feet.

And from High-Street Southward, Half-way to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.

DAVIS BASSETT, SAMUEL ROBINSON,
ABRAHAM BICKLEY, JOSEPH ALLEN,
JOSEPH MOULDER. OWEN BIDDLE.

Eaſt-Bradford Townſhip, Cheſter County, February 20, 1774.

WHEREAS CHRISTIANA, the Wife of the Subſcriber, eloped from her Huſband, whereupon they agreed to live apart, and the Subſcriber engaged to pay her Twelve Pounds a Year during their Separation, and ſhe was not to run him in Debt. And whereas the ſaid CHRISTIANA, notwithſtanding her Agreement, runs the Subſcriber in Debt: Therefore I do earneſtly requeſt and forbid all and every Perſon or Perſons, not to truſt her on my Account, for I am fully determined not to pay any of her Debts, from the Date hereof.

¶ MICHAEL REGHTER.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at White-clay-creek Landing, New-caſtle county, the 10th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named HUGH GIBSON, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, ſtoop ſhouldered, and thin dark brown hair, much given to liquor, and very quarrelſome in his cups, ſpeaks broad, and has been in the army; he had on, and took with him, a coat made of an Indian blanket, a brown worſted and wool jacket, lined with ſhaloon, too long for him, having been made for a tall man, a ſtriped lincey ditto, blue and white, without ſleeves, a pair of buckſkin breeches, almoſt new, linnen ſhirt, a pair of fulled Germantown ſtockings, much worn, and a pair of coarſe leather ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, about half worn. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 12, 1774. WILLIAM FOOTT.

February 14, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of LEWIS CHAMBERLIN, Eſq; late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe that have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly proven, that they may be paid, by

† DERICK SUTPHEN, Executor.

Straſburgh Townſhip, Lancaſter County, February 15, 1774.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the mill of the ſubſcriber, SIX PIECES of CLOTH, viz. One piece of worſted, blue and yellow, containing 21 yards; one other piece flowered, of a walnut colour, containing 14 yards; one piece of claret coloured lincey, containing 7 yards; one piece indreſſed rediſh coloured worſted, containing about 11 yards; one piece blue worſted lincey, of two yards; one camblet cloak, of a dark brown colour. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief and cloth, ſo that I may have the cloth, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT. ¶

Philadelphia, Second-Month 2, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, pleaſant, and valuable plantation, in the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Bucks, on which Joſeph White reſides, containing about 263 acres, about 96 of which are woodland, about 6 acres of apple-trees, about 34 acres of meadow, which does not require manure, the remainder fields for plowing, &c. the dwelling-houſe, near the center, ſtands high, and the fields and meadow may be viewed from the houſe, a large barn near the houſe, and very convenient to the fields and meadow, with cow-houſes, ſheep-houſe and cart-houſe, a large milk-houſe near the dwelling-houſe, ſupplied by a ſpring never known to fail.

Alſo a plantation adjoining to the above, in the tenure of John Wright, containing about 170 acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe and barn, a ſmall orchard of apple-trees, about 65 acres of woodland, about 30 acres of meadow, the remainder chiefly fields for plowing. It is expected lime will ſuit the upland ſoil well.

Theſe two plantations will be ſold together, or ſeparate; they lie near Delaware, about 5 miles from Briſtol, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia.

One third part of the purchaſe-money being paid on ſigning the deed, a proportionable part of the remainder, being yearly paid, with intereſt, ſix years will be allowed for payment of the whole. For further information, apply to

JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

If theſe places are not ſold before the 20th of next month, it is propoſed to put them up at public ſale, of which notice will be given ſome time before, of the day and place of ſale.

Weſt-Bradford, January 12, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 1ſt day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, lying in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 107 acres, more or leſs, with the uſual allowance for roads, whereon are a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, about 12 acres of meadow made, a young bearing orchard of 200 trees, about two thirds of the land is cleared, and water in the fields the drieſt ſeaſons; there is a lime-kiln on the premiſes, near 2000 buſhels of lime have been put on the fields theſe laſt three years, which brings plenty of good paſture, and good for wheat and other grain; now in the tenure of Edward Lawrence. It will rent for more than the intereſt of the purchaſe-money, The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by JAMES GALBREATH. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the Firſt of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of ISAAC GREEN, Inn-keeper, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county,

A VALUABLE BED OF IRON ORE, which has been proved to be excellent, and containing in quantity ONE ACRE, ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill, in ſaid county, and within three miles of Reading Furnace. The title indiſputable. Conditions of ſale will be made known, on the day of ſale, by JOSEPH GREEN, and ISAAC GREEN. ¶

ON the third day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Harvey Lewis, in Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, will be ſold, by public vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of good land, thereunto belonging, containing 211 acres, having a ſufficient quantity of woodland to maintain the premiſes in fire-wood and fencing, &c. there is alſo on the premiſes, an old griſt-mill and ſhelling-mill, malt-houſe, and a ſaw-mill; but at preſent ſomewhat out of repair, but may be made to go again at a reaſonable expence; its vicinity to the tide-water, being only one mile from the landing, and in a country where there is plenty of timber, makes it valuable; there is alſo on the premiſes twelve acres of watered meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may eaſibly be made. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, 75 acres of woodland, well timbered, about a mile from a good landing on Darby creek, being ſtruck off from the aforeſaid premiſes; or, if the ſeller ſees proper, on the day of ſale, both parcels may be ſold together. The conditions will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by JOHN LEWIS. §

N. B. There is alſo a good bearing orchard, all grafted fruit.

In Purſuance of the Will of THOMAS TURNER, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, by the Subſcriber, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 26th Day of February, at ſix o'Clock in the Afternoon, by Way of public VENDUE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 111½ Acres, ſituate in the Townſhip of the Northern Liberties, on the Wiſſahickon Road, about 3 Miles diſtant from the City of Philadelphia; ſubject to a Leaſe of ten Years, ending the 20th Day of March, 1782, yielding an annual Rent of £ 25.

February 1, 1774. ‖ JOSEPH TURNER, Executor.

York County, January 31, 1774.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain plantation, and tract of about 450 acres of land, ſituate in Strabane townſhip, York county, adjoining lands late of Col. Hamilton, deceaſed, and others; there are ſeveral improvements made thereon, good meadow and upland cleared, and may be juſtly called a valuable plantation; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Samuel Bell, and to be ſold by

¶ SAMUEL EDIE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1774.

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY propoſes (*the weather being ſuitable*) *to exhibit his courſe of* ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, *at the College, To-day and Friday next; and on Monday and Tueſday next week; to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening. In this courſe, conſiſting of only two lectures, above forty curious and intereſting experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhew the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greateſt importance, how to avoid the danger of it;-----how to ſecure houſes, ſhips, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.*

The following particulars will, it is preſumed, be thought no inconſiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flaſhes of real lightning viſible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilſt under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric ſtone from the Eaſt-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electriſed by being dipt in boiling water; one ſide electriſed poſitively, the other negatively. A curious repreſentation of the aſtoniſhing electric Eel, lately ſeen in this city, on touching of which, while in the water, an electric ſhock may be as ſenſibly felt, as from a live one. A repreſentation of part of the ſtarry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric ſtars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR *of Nature, and, if well purſued, ſeldom fails producing ſomething uſeful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of ſuch a tendency will meet with ſuitable encouragement. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who purpoſe to attend theſe lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Kinnerſley's houſe, near the College, at* HALF A DOLLAR *for each lecture.*

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed ſhould not prove dry enough, the exhibition muſt be deferred till ſome dry evening after. The firſt lecture of the courſe to be on Monday or Wedneſday evenings; ſecond lecture on Tueſday or Friday evenings.

⁂ *Next April Mr.* KINNERSLEY *expects to have room in his houſe to accommodate two or three more young Boarders for the College.*

Philadelphia County, December 13, 1773.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, on Tueſday, the Firſt Day of March next, will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in the Townſhip of Upper-Salford, in the County of Philadelphia; bounded by Lands of William Walton on the South-weſt, Philip Wentz on the North-weſt and North-eaſt, and Francis Ganderwit on the South-eaſt; containing about 62 Acres; late the Real Eſtate of Mark Hertzell, late of Upper-Salford aforeſaid, Yeoman, deceaſed. Alſo all that the ſaid Mark Hertzell's one full equal and undivided ſeventh Part or Share of and in a certain other Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate on Reek Valley Creek, in Upper-Salford aforeſaid; bounded by Land of Jacob Wilhelm on the South-weſt, by vacant Land on the South-eaſt, by Land of Joſeph Leacock and by vacant Land on the North-eaſt, and by vacant Land on the North-weſt; containing about One Hundred Acres and an Half.

GEORGE HERTZELL, }
JACOB HERTZELL, } Adminiſtrators.

Tredyffren townſhip, Cheſter county, Second-Month 4, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 4th day of Fourth-Month next, at the dwelling-houſe of David Howell, in Tredyffren townſhip aforeſaid,

THE following EIGHT LOTS of GROUND, ſituate as above, ſeven whereof are choice cheſtnut timbered LAND, and, as they are very contiguous to a number of lime-kilns, muſt conſequently be very valuable in a few years, but more eſpecially to the adjacent plantations in the valley, viz. No. 1. Containing 8 acres and 117 perches.

2. Containing 10 acres and 33 perches.
3. Containing 10 acres and 17 perches.
4. Containing 9 acres and 77 perches.
5. Containing 11 acres and 85 perches.
6. Containing 10 acres and 20 perches.
7. Containing 10 acres and 20 perches.
8. Containing 58 acres and 50 perches.

Adjoining the Lancaſter great road, about 12 acres thereof are cleared, with a ſmall tenement, and a never-failing ſpring, convenient for watering ſeveral acres of meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the draught of the ſame, at the time and place of ſale, where the conditions will be made known, by ISAAC POTTS. ¶

February 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 25th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 149 acres of excellent limeſtone land, ſituate in Eaſt-Whiteland, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, and about 27 miles from the city, known by the Sign of the Lamb, it being now and for many years paſt a licenſed houſe of entertainment; there is on ſaid plantation an excellent well finiſhed ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the ſecond, with a good piazza the whole length of the houſe, two good wells of water at the door, &c. a very good ſtone barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. about 100 acres of land is cleared, of which about 8 is good meadow, and may be watered; there is alſo a good bearing orchard of excellent grafted fruit on ſaid place, and a good limeſtone quarry and kiln; the woodland well timbered; late the eſtate of Thomas Ives, deceaſed. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, a crop of grain in the ground, horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, a waggon, cart, plows, harrows, geers, &c. and a great variety of houſhold furniture. Attendance and credit will be given, by RACHEL IVES, and WILLIAM IVES, Adminiſtrat. ¶

Chicheſter, January 4, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the firſt day of March next (if the weather ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the next fair day after) to begin at ten o'clock, at the dwelling-houſe late of John Price, Eſq; in Lower Chicheſter townſhip, in the county of Cheſter,

HORSES, milch cows, working oxen, ſteers, and young cattle, ſheep, ſwine, a large quantity of fine and coarſe hay, a riding chair, beds, furniture, and ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods and implements of huſbandry; late the property of the ſaid John Price, Eſq; deceaſed; where attendance will be given, and reaſonable credit allowed, by ELISHA PRICE, and SAMUEL PRICE, Executors.

N. B. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are requeſted to bring in the ſame, in order for payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by note or book account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to the ſaid Executors. ¶

Philadelphia, February 11, 1774.

ABSCONDED from their Lodgings, on the 9th Inſtant, a certain *Chriſtian Mertle*, and his Wife, *Germans*, who came over in the Ship *Crawford*, Captain *Smith*, from *Rotterdam*. Said *Mertle* is about 5 Feet high, well ſet, and wears his own dark brown hair; he pretends to be a Scholar: Had on, when he went away, a red Surtout Coat, and a green under Ditto; his other Clothes unknown. His Wife is a thin pale-looking Woman, much about the ſame Size. Whoever takes up ſaid *Mertle*, and his Wife, and brings them to the Subſcribers, or ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLING and MORRIS.

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